The New-York Times.

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HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

The Effect on Stone-Cutters, Lumber-Dealers, &c.—On the Educational Institutions.

The Hard Times are only mollified as yet by a couple of days of as beautiful weather as ever made the Indian Summer delightful. But genial skies and balmy air go only a little way toward comforting men who love to work and who need wages, when they are suddenly thrown out of employment. Saturday night was prolific of trouble. From several large dry goods stores there were discharged 10, 15 and 20 men each—not for a failure to perform their duties, but for lack of duties to perform. Hundreds of clerks went home out of a place who have not been out before for months. This one fact would make a sad Sabbath of yesterday to hundreds of homes. Yet the merchants' clerks are but a small fraction of the large number who lost employment on Saturday. The effect of the pressure upon the stone-cutting and lumber business, we have carefully reported below, and as matter of curiousity, the impression that it makes upon our day and evening schools.

THE STONE-CUTTERS.

As a general rule there is less employment for stone-cutters in the Winter than at any other season. Each yard discharges, in the Fall of the year, a certain proportion of its employeés, and takes them on again in the Spring. The number employed at each yard varies according to the particular contracts which are given, from time to time, to each. Thus it may happen that one year a stone yard will be filled with workmen, and the next almost deserted. Still, as in other branches of industry, certain of the more extensive concerns have a greater run of custom, at all times, than the others, and although not with absolute accuracy, yet, approximately, they can give you at each the average number of mechanics that they employ when business is not at a stand-still. The wages of the journeyman stone-cutters are regulated by themselves in an association called the "Stone-cutter's Society," which meets at No. 76 Prince-street, on the third Friday in each month. Of this society, nearly all the stone-cutters in this city—and in the other large cities of the Union similar associations exist—are members. The wages established by it, each of its members is bound to demand. On the 10th of November, annually, it meets to establish the rate of wages for the Winter, and on the 10th of March to fix the rate for the Summer. At present the stone-cutters' wages are $2 25 a day, which is the usual rate at this season. In the Winter their price is generally lowered to $2. What it will be this Winter it is impossible to say, but it is probable, as things look now, that mechanics will be willing to work for much lower wages this Winter than they have been in the habit of obtaining.

A stone-cutter, with a moderately large family, can lay by enough of his Summer's wages to support himself without labor during the Winter, provided sickness or other contingencies do not interfere while he is earning them. His compensation is remunerative, and it should be, for he leads an unhealthy life, breathing an atmosphere of dust and sulphur, arising from the material that he works upon. The present aspect of affairs leads us to fear that there will be a great deal of suffering among such of them as have large families to support. One of our reporters visited a number of the principal stone-yards on Saturday, and collated the information which we give below, concerning the average number of mechanics employed at each yard, how many, if any, have been recently or will be shortly discharged, and other interesting particulars connected with the condition and prospects of the laboring poor.

At John W. Wright's extensive stone-yard, on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, they have commonly from 70 to 75 men at work; at present they have only 14 hands. On Thursday, Oct. 1, they discharged 43 men. This yard had the contract for preparing and furnishing the brown stone for the elegant edifice which Wm. G. Lane & Co. were erecting for their own use, on the site of the old Carlton House, No. 350 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street. The suspension of this house has also temporarily suspended the work upon their new building, which will not be resumed until Spring. Meantime, the stone is all cut and ready for building purposes. It now lies in Mr. Wright's yard, and will probably spend the Winter there. The building would have been nearly ready for occupation now if the work had not been interrupted. It was in consequence of the cessation of work upon Lane & Co's. contract that so many stone-cutters were discharged from this yard. These men, Mr. Wright informs us, come to him frequently, seeking employment, which he cannot give them, and which they find it impossible, in these times, to obtain elsewhere.

There are 66 men employed at Brown & Young's stone-yard, No. 269 West Thirteenth-street. At this yard, instead of discharging, they on Tuesday employed about 30 extra hands to work upon the stone which they have the contract for furnishing for the new buildings being erected on the site of the old brick church. Messrs. Brown & Young inform us that they have all the men at work upon these buildings that are required, and that the temporary delay which took place in the work was occasioned by the failure of the party who contracted to furnish the iron to have his material in readiness when it was called for, and not the fault of the stone-cutters.

McMurtrie & King, West Fourteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, employ on an average from 30 to 40 men; they have 15 there at present. Three were discharged a few days ago.

Brown & Valentine, West Fifteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, had about 30 men at work last week. Half of them were discharged and paid off on Saturday evening. Caen stone is the material mostly furnished at this yard. The proprietors are supplying this stone for the new Unitarian Church at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn. The work has been suspended upon a church in Barrytown, on the Hudson, which they had contracted to supply with the same material.

William H. Crommelin employs usually at his stone-yard, No. 248 West Seventeenth-street, about 45 men. He discharged 32 of them last Monday. He has only 5 at work now. The suspension of work on account of the hard times upon some buildings for which he was to furnish the marble was the occasion of his discharging so many hands. Mr. Aaron C. Underhill was erecting two marble-front stores on lots Nos. 59 and 61 College Place. Since the commencement of the monetary pressure, Mr. Crommelin said, Mr. Underhill had refused to permit the contractors to go on with the work; the contracts with carpenters, builders and with him (Mr. Crommelin) amounted to $53,000 in all, for which they had brought a joint suit against Mr. Underhill; Mr. Crommelin's own claim was for $7,550; the worst of it was the Mechanic's Lien Law did not apply in this case, because Mr. Underhill had only paid a small portion of the price of the lots to Columbia College and consequently was not their owner. The law he referred to gives the contractor a lien upon a building for which he furnishes work or materials provided the contract is made with the *owner* of the ground. The mechanics complain that the law is frequently evaded by those who enter into such contracts with them upon the plea that some one else is the actual owner. The marble for the buildings in College Place is lying, all prepared for use, in Mr. Crommelin's yard.

Jacques & Mooney, foot of West Sixteenth-street, employ from 40 to 50 hands generally. They discharged 29 last week and have now about 25 men at work. This yard has the contract for furnishing stone to the new Catholic Church in Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Until their work on this contract is completed they will not discharge any more hands.

Manifold & Cavanagh, on the same street, have employed 60 men during the Summer. About two weeks ago they discharged 45 of them. They have only 10 or 15 men at work now.

At Smith Cash's stone-yard, No. 333 West Twenty-first-street, about 40 men have been employed during the Summer. Most of these have been discharged; last week 10 of them were paid off and dismissed. There are only 8 at work there now.

Abram McBride, No. 371 West Twenty-second-street, had 45 stone-cutters at work on Saturday. On the evening of that day he discharged 9 of them. They were discharged, he informed us, because he had not sufficient stone in his yard to employ them upon. He expected the arrival of material during the present week, and when it came he would have to employ more men.

John Adair & Co., West Twenty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, have only 3 employés in their yard at present; most of their men were sent off to the Vermont quarries some time since.

Edward Reilly, West Twenty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, had 107 men at work in his yard up to Saturday night when 10 of them were discharged. Most of his contracts will be completed in the course of a few weeks, and then all his hands will be discharged for the Winter. The only buildings to which he was furnishing stone upon which work had been suspended in consequence of the hard times, are three brown-stone front dwelling houses, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, owned by James Flanigan and A. B. Ackerson. The work will not probably be resumed upon these buildings before Spring. The stone for the large edifice which the Messrs. Brooks', clothiers, of Catharine-street, are erecting on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street is furnished at this stone-yard. There has been no suspension of work upon this building, and Mr. Reilly informs us that if the weather is pleasant it will be completed in the course of two weeks.

At the stone yard of Messrs. Smith & Imrie, West Twenty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue there are at present employed 8 journeymen stone-cutters, 4 rubbers and 4 apprentices—16 in all. They had 24 men at work in the Summer.

James Blackhurst, No. 269 West Twenty-fifth-street, usually employs 50 hands. He has at present about 35.

James McMaster, No. 307 West Twenty-fifth-street, keeps on an average from 10 to 20 men at work in his yard. He has at present 10, and has discharged none on account of the hard times.

David McMaster, No. 311 West Twenty-fifth-street, has had 50 men at work during the Summer; at present he employs only 7. He does not contemplate discharging any more just now. He has the contract for furnishing dressed stone trimmings for the new building in process of erection on Broadway, just below Leonard-street.

At the stone-yard of William McIndoe, West Twenty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, there are only three stone-cutters employed at present. At this time last year there were twenty-seven at this yard. During the Summer twelve have been employed. The yard was filled with brown stone, smooth and ready for building purposes, which the proprietor informed us he had recently prepared for a man, from whom he had ascertained he would be unable to obtain his pay, and he consequently detained the material in the yard. Mr. McIndoe complains bitterly of the working of the Mechanic's Lien Law, through whose meshes, he said, those who were dishonest enough could readily slip. There were men who made it a business to enter into contracts with mechanics on behalf of the *bona fide* owners of property, so that the lien could not attach.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The present commercial crisis has fallen heavily upon the lumbermen of New-York. There are about one hundred lumber-yards in the City, of which two-thirds are on the North River, and the remainder on the East River side. Those on the North River commence at the foot of Hubert-street and continue up as far as Thirty-second-street. On the other side of town they commence at the foot of Rutgers-street and extend up to Twenty-third-street. Our Reporters called on Saturday upon the heaviest lumber firms on both sides of town, and nearly all of them concur in their statements touching the present effects of the money crisis, and the dull prospect for the Fall and Winter.

Mr. Ogden, of the firm of Ogden & Co., one of the heaviest lumber firms in the City—whose yard is at the foot of Hubert-street, North River—says that the hard times brought their business almost to a stand-still. They formerly found permanent employment for 20 men in loading lumber to fill orders from every section of the City. On the arrival of a cargo they employed extra hands to unload and get it into the yard. Two weeks ago they dismissed all their regular force except two men, and these two have hardly enough to do to keep their blood in circulation. Business, indeed, never was duller, and nothing could make it more so but the enactment of a law interdicting the purchase of lumber entirely. What little is sold, fortunately keeps up at nearly former prices, the reduction being only five per cent. for cash. The price keeps up because lumber is unlike most other merchantable commodities; instead of deteriorating with age, the longer it is kept in the yards the better it becomes, and the price increases in corresponding ratio. This ought to be the beginning of their busiest season, and business ought to continue growing livelier till the close of canal and river navigation. But really very little lumber is moving on the Erie Canal. Mr. Ogden, when at Buffalo recently, found 2,000 lumber-boats lying idle, and the number has increased since. From the stagnation in this one article of trade over 5,000 people were thrown out of employment on the canal.

Messrs. Smith & Williamson have two large yards, one at the corner of Desbrosses and West streets, and the other at the foot of Eleventh-avenue, North River. They have discharged none of their men yet, and have made no reduction in wages. They have kept their men, not because they had work enough for them to do, but because they disliked very much to throw them out of employment, and because they have been hoping all along that the times would speedily brighten up. They estimate that the lumber merchants of the City have discharged altogether about 500 men. The majority of lumber-yards only regularly employed from three to five men. These answer to do the steady work, but when cargoes of lumber arrive they have to employ extra hands. The 500 dismissed men embraces, therefore, three-fourths of all the men heretofore employed in lumber-yards. The result of the present stagnation in business, as affecting laborers, does not confine itself to the few men thrown out of employment in this City. These dismissals are but a drop in the bucket. In the State of Maine, in the northern and western counties of this State, in Canada, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, the great fields from which lumber is harvested for the Northern markets, nearly 50,000 people, at the lowest estimate, will be deprived of their usual employment during the ensuing Winter. They are the wood choppers, those who draw logs to the mills, and the workers at the mills. It has been customary for the larger class of lumber merchants to send on agents to arrange for their supply of lumber, and the lumber merchants advance the money with which to pay the laborers necessary for felling the trees and milling the logs. The present indications are that very few, if any, merchants will send on agents the coming season. Last year there was shipped by the Erie Canal, 350,000,000 feet of lumber. The lumber arriving by this channel is principally pine, whitewood, walnut, maple and oak. A large portion of hemlock sent to this market comes on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, by way of Kingston. Ship timber comes mostly from Maine, and is shipped in coasters.

John Dalley, whose yard covers the two lots Nos. 268 and 269 West street, Wm. Johnson, foot of Watt street, J. Williams & Son, foot of Stanton street, East River, and other lumber merchants called upon, all tell the same story. They predict a hard Winter for workmen employed in getting out lumber and dull sales for merchants. They console themselves with the reflection that lumber is quite as staple an article as flour, and that though they may suffer temporarily from languid sales, they are likely to cover some of their present losses by the enhanced value of their present stock.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DAY AND EVENING.

The hard times have sent a large number of persons into the evening schools in all parts of the City, and many hundreds have actually been turned away, as we are informed, for lack of room to accommodate them. There are usually registered in the evening schools from twelve to fourteen thousand names, this year it will doubtless be much higher. The actual average attendance has been less than six thousand. There are over thirty thousand persons who would naturally attend the evening schools, were they organized and conducted on a plan attractive and instructive, with much less of the text-book and much more of the living teacher than has yet been introduced into the course of study. Of the many thousands now out of employment, who will throng to the evening schools, there are but few who can spare the time to plod their weary way through the memorizing processes behind which incompetent teachers too often take shelter.

The Day Schools in the First, Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, have experienced some diminution from their daily attendance, especially in the Boys' Departments. In the other Wards there is rather a tendency to increase on the attendance. Quite a number of scholars from private schools have found their way into the Public ones. The Girls' Grammar Schools and the Primaries are very full. No. 45, in the Sixteenth Ward, has a regular attendance of a thousand children in the Primary, and five hundred in each of the two Grammar Schools, with a slight preponderance in the number of girls applying for admission. Mr. Mather's School, recently opened on Chrystie-street in the Tenth Ward, has had quite an accession of large boys and young men. Mr. Scott has not experienced any rush in his already crowded classes. Mr. Harrison's school in the Ninth Ward is crowded, as is Mr. McNary's. In the up town Wards there has not been much increase, although the schools are fuller than ever before. In the Twentieth Ward, Miss Edmonds and Miss Hill have received a great many new scholars. In the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Miss Marston's school, No. 50, is very full, with many new scholars from private schools; No. 49 has received accessions in all its departments. The girls' school, No. 17, in the Fifteenth Ward, Misses Wadleigh, Hall and Geer, Principals, has received numerous accessions from the private schools, and is in a most flourishing condition. Miss Goldy's school in the Thirteenth Ward, and Miss Chadayne's in the Eighth Ward, are unusually well attended. Mr. Belden's school in the Fifth Ward has no room for outsiders in any of its departments, and the cry is "still they come."

Mr. Bartram's Evening School, in the Sixteenth Ward, has an attendance a hundred greater than last year. Mr. Perkins' Evening School, in the Twenty-first Ward, has a similar increase.

The applications for teachers' situations was never so great as at the present time.

The Brooklyn Schools, Day and Evening, have an attendance ten per cent. larger than ever before, with a prospect of a still more numerous attendance in the Evening Schools. There are also an unusual number of applications for situations as teachers.

SUMMARY.

The following list of persons discharged from employment in this City and vicinity, within the last few weeks, is compiled from statements made to our reporters since the beginning of the hard times, by persons engaged in various branches of business. In the recapitulation of stone-cutters recently thrown out of employment, we give the number engaged at each yard during the Summer, the number discharged since then, and the number at present employed at each:

STONE-YARDS.

	Last Summer.	Discharged.	Pres't No.
John W. Wright	75	61	14
McMurtrie & King	35	20	15
Brown & Valentine	30	15	15
Wm. H. Crommelin	45	40	5
Jaques & Mooney	45	20	25
Manifold & Cavanagh	60	45	15
Smith Cash	40	32	8
Abram McBride	45	9	36
John Adair & Co	3	—	3
Edward Reilly	107	10	97
Brown & Young	36	—	36
Smith & Imrie	24	8	16
James Blackhurst	50	15	35
James McMaster	10	—	10
David McMaster	50	43	7
William McIndoe	12	9	3
Total	667	327	340

[Many of the workmen discharged from the stone-yards, it will be observed, were not so discharged on account of the hard times.]

Lumber Yards	500
Foundries in this City and vicinity	1,620
Sewing-machine Factories	210
Publishing Houses	360
Piano-forte Factories	490
Organ Factories	23
Melodeon Factories	70
Printers and Bookbinders	778
Housebuilders	524
Cigar-makers	4,050
Mantilla and Cloak-makers	2,000
Bonnet-makers	900
Hat-makers	300
Clothiers	550
Safe Factories	332
Dry Goods Establishments	720
Central Park	700
Erie Railroad, Jersey City	1,200
Miscellaneous	130
Total	15,517
Discharged from stone-yards as above	327
Total	15,844

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of Saturday you state that I have discharged nearly 200 coopers. Now, Sir, I am most happy to inform you that I have not had such a melancholy duty to perform. Our force has been diminished five men on old work, but it has been increased fifteen men on new work since the "hard times" began, and it affords myself and brother (A. T. Briggs) much pleasure to inform you that we have room for more, and shall be compelled to increase our force about twenty men immediately.

Respectfully, JOHN H. BRIGGS.

EFFECTS OF THE PRESSURE ELSEWHERE.

Measures have been set on foot by charitable persons in Philadelphia for the relief of persons thrown out of employment by the stoppage of manufacturing establishments. It is estimated that more than *seven hundred females* are left destitute by the curtailment of business operations since this panic began. The number of men out of employ is four or five times greater. The citizens of the Thirteenth Ward of Philadelphia have held a public meeting to organize a Howard Association for the distribution of relief to the suffering through the Winter. Soup-houses will presently be established in the city.

The Philadelphia retailers and market people begin to complain of the scarcity of small change.

The Girard House in Philadelphia has reduced its prices to $2 a day.

The Merchants' Cotton Mills in Petersburg, Va., have ceased operations for a short time, owing to several causes. Many of the hands are still employed cleaning up, repairing machinery.

In New-England the mills are stopping work, one after another. In Woonsocket, R. I., the Hamlet, Ballou's, Harrison and Cook mills are idle; the Jencks mill will soon suspend; the Lyman, Bartlett, Harris, Clinton and Social are running on short time; the Bernon, Globe and Smith cotton mills, and the woolen mills of Edward Harris, are running on full time. The Slater mills, at Slatersville, are running half-time, as also are the mills at Millville, Blackstone and Waterford. The Millville mills will stop in a week or two. At Pawtucket all the manufactories have closed except one, where a few hands are employed. At Central Falls they will stop as soon as the stock on hand is exhausted. The manufacturing population of that district are already half unemployed.

The revolt of the laborers at the Big Tunnel, near Oxford Furnace, N. J., has broken out afresh. They have as yet caused no bloodshed, but they have resorted to violence and destruction of property. During the last week two of the shanties belonging to the contractors have been burned.

Several of the men discharged from the Bergen Tunnel have been arrested for various crimes, and now occupy lodgings in the Hudson County Jail.

The citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, have held a meeting to take into consideration the present condition of business, money matters, &c., and to devise some means to relieve that community from the embarrassment consequent upon the suspension of banks of issue. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of relief.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* announces the suspension of work upon the Hydraulic Canal, and says: "It is the intention to keep the steam drills at work, and we hope ere long to be able to announce the entire resumption of work with a much larger force of laborers."

House Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of your paper headed "Rents," you have used my name as authority to some statements made therein. The article implies that your reporter got the information from me. I have not said a word to him upon the subject. The article states that I collect a large share of the rents of Trinity Church. I have never made any collections for that corporation. As to the policy of Trinity Church in dealing with the lessees of their land, I have no knowledge, and have made no remarks to any one upon the subject.

Respectfully, yours, WM. A. DUNCAN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy—The Conspiracy to Remove Mr. Martin.

The Court-Martial in the Case of Col. Sumner—The Charges Against Him.

General Walker's New Movement in Nicaragua—Minister to the Argentine Confederation—The Naval Courts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 18.

As foreshadowed by your correspondent several days ago, Daniel B. Martin was yesterday removed from the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and Samuel Archbold, of Maryland, appointed to the vacancy. The conspiracy which has thus resulted in the removal of a very competent and rigidly-honest public officer was hatched at Stevens' Hotel, (formerly Delmonico's,) in New-York City, some three months since. The parties thereto will remember the occasion and its incidents, a publication of which, after a little while, may serve to defeat any further attempts, on their part, to get into the Treasury by a back window. Their agents will probably leave Washington now, as they have failed, after all, to get their nominee into the vacancy. This fortunate result is to be attributed chiefly to the exposure of their scheme, made by the Times several weeks ago.

Mr. Archbold will please take notice, however, that if he considers his place worth retaining, he must introduce Cumberland coal into the naval service, report favorably on all patent jews-harps which political adventurers seek to have Uncle Sam purchase through the Navy Department for the public use, and aid powerful contractors in getting jobs, and retaining them, even though five years are consumed in doing two years' work, (*vide* steamer *Powhatan,*) at double the highest possible just rate of compensation. Such a policy may ruin the Navy and cost the Government a few millions extra, but it will ensure Mr. Archbold his $2,500 a year. As Mr. A. is not likely to accept these conditions, another change in the place may be reasonably anticipated within a few months. Who bids? Conscience and self-respect will be considered superfluous and objectionable in all future candidates.

A friend of Secretary Toucey's assures me that he was much opposed to Martin's removal, though unable to resist the pressure against him; and that the deposed officer will probably remain in the Navy, with one of the most desirable positions it affords to Engineers, if he chooses so to do.

The Court Martial ordered in the case of Col. Sumner has no connection whatever with the Cheyenne Expedition—nor did the orders for it emanate from the Department. The charge on which the Colonel is to be tried partakes of the character of insubordination, and arose out of circumstances transpiring at Fort Leavenworth, prior to his leaving that post. It seems that there was some conflict between Col. Sumner and another officer who was charged by Gen. Smith with the fulfilment of certain orders,—and the Colonel's difficulties grew out of this affair. It is a matter entirely within Gen. Smith's control,—and he has seen fit to order an investigation. I do not think the matter is looked upon as one of grave importance here.

No Governor of Nebraska has yet been selected to relieve Governor Izard.

Advices received here within a day or two indicate that General Walker's new movement in Nicaragua is likely to be embarrassed for awhile by the financial crisis, which makes collections of material aid a little difficult just now. His friends, however, think he will be able to move southward, as soon as the cotton crop gets fairly in motion in the opposite direction.

Hon. M. B. Lamar, of Texas, is here with his family, on his way to the Argentine Confederation, to which Government he is accredited as U. S. Minister. He will leave for his destination as soon as his instructions are received. It is to be hoped that he will be empowered to go to Paraguay and make a treaty of amity and commerce with that Government, in lieu of the one which recently failed in the exchange of ratification—a treaty promising to open a new and valuable field for American commerce, in the Parana, explored by Capt. Page, U. S. N.

The Navy Department has ordered two thirty-two pounders to be mounted at the Marine Barracks here, for the purpose of practicing the men in the handling of heavy guns on board ship.

The ordnance practice ship *Plymouth,* Capt. Dahlgren, is now supposed to be on her way home from England.

No new cases have been taken up by the Naval Courts during the last few days. The charge endeavored to be established in the case of Capt. Shaw is that of cowardice, the evidence of which promises to be very insufficient. This case will probably be through with to-morrow.

The President has admitted his opinion that the Government will be compelled to resort to a loan in order to obtain resources for next year's expenditures. This will be interesting to Banks requiring new United States securities.

A gentleman residing here who is largely interested in the expedition for raising the Russian vessels sunk before Sebastopol, says the statement that the enterprise is likely to be a failure is erroneous, and expresses the opinion that the individual connected with it who recently came through Paris, and told the dismal story, desired to depreciate the stock with a view of buying it up cheaply. One of his statements certainly is false, for instead of the valuation of property raised depending entirely upon the caprice of the Russian Government, it is to be estimated by the Chief Engineer of the American Company, the Russian Admiral, and an Umpire to be chosen by these, if his services are needed. Accounts as late as the 18th of August, give as the result of the first fortnight's operations, over $40,000 worth of anchors, chains, &c., raised. At this time the heavy machinery for raising the vessels had not arrived.

The Court of Claims expects to get through with a case now before it on Monday next, when it will take a three-weeks recess. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Somerville, one of the robbers of the Richmond Custom House, was arrested in Richmond to-day, and a portion of the deposits recovered. Wheeler, his accomplice, was committed to jail here yesterday on the same charge. The latter when arrested gave up $300, a pair of gold diamond studs, a splendid gold watch and a bunch of skeleton keys. He is known to be the son of a celebrated English thief, and he has committed thefts in various cities of the Union. Somerville was concerned in the robbery of the jewels in the Patent Office, which took place a few years ago.

The Elections.

OHIO STATE ELECTION—THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Columbus *Journal* has received returns upon which it estimates a majority of 65 votes for Chase, the Republican candidate for Governor, but with Paulding and Meigs Counties to be heard from. These counties have since been heard from, and they respectively give Chase a majority of 169 and 200 votes. The official returns change the reported majorities, and in the aggregate show favorably for Chase, who is probably elected.

The returns from all the counties in the State are in, and each party claims that they have carried the State by 400 majority. The official returns only will decide how the State has gone.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Oct. 17—P. M.

Ohio is yet undecided. The Republican returns give Chase 1,004 majority, and the Democratic figures give him 300 majority. The Republicans, however, do not claim the election, as the official returns may decide against them. With the exception of a few official returns, the majorities are reported in round numbers.

IOWA STATE ELECTION.

Dubuque, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Twenty-one counties have been heard from, and Samuels, Democrat, for Governor, gains 5,500 on Fremont's majority. Seventy counties are yet to hear from. The Legislature is probably Democratic. In the General Assembly the Democrats gain 14.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.

Galena, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Ramsay is certainly elected Governor, and the whole Republican ticket, probably.

Marine Disasters.

THE SICILIAN BRIG JULIA CAPSIZED.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Sicilian brig *Julia,* Pierandetto, master, from New-York, capsized on the 27th of September All on board of her were saved and brought here with the exception of one boy, who was lost.

CONDITION OF THE BARK PARODI.

Providence, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The bark *Parodi,* hence for Zanzibar, remained ashore on the southeast point of Block Island up to this morning. She is full of water, and part of the keel has come ashore. It is doubtful if she can be got off. All her cargo, it is thought, would be landed to-day in a damaged state. The vessel, cargo and freight are insured for $72,000; all in Boston offices, excepting $5,000, which is in this city.

Naval Intelligence.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The United States steam-frigate *Merrimac* left here this morning, under steam, for the Pacific.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard to fit the sloop-of-war *Vandalia* for sea immediately. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* is expected to arrive at Portsmouth the latter part of this month, and the *John Adams* shortly after.

Two Deaf Mutes killed on the New-Haven Railroad.

Hartford, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Two boys, deaf mutes, about twelve years of age, inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, were instantly killed this afternoon, while walking upon the track of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, contrary to the rules of the Asylum. They were going the same way as the cars, and were not aware that a train was approaching. The bodies were horribly mangled. Their names are John Parker, of Andover, Mass., and Benj. Dawson, of North Salem, N. H. They had been in the Asylum three years.

Probable Non-Arrival of the North American.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The recent rather lengthy passages from Europe show that the steamship *North American,* which left Liverpool on the 17th inst., is hardly due before to-morrow. The lines to Quebec have therefore not been held open to-day.

Nomination for State Senator.

Troy, Friday, Oct. 16.

Volney Richmond has received the Republican nomination for the Senate for the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of Washington and Rensselaer Counties.

Loan to the Canal Fund.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have advertised for a loan of $500,000. The proposals will be opened on the 10th November.

The James Adger at Charleston.

Charleston, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lawrence, Kansas, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

The late returns are somewhat more Pro-Slavery than those first given us, and the Lecomptonites are claiming a majority in both Houses from the figures. Brown, Nemaha, Atchison and Doniphan Counties they feel sure of, and we grant them all but the last, which may yet be doubtful. In Franklin County they had no County Commissioners whose duty it is to appoint voting precincts, besides the county seat. Therefore the people in convention decided to vote at several other places. Now it proves that all the votes cast in the county except those polled at Centropolis, the county seat, will be thrown out. Here was a county of over a thousand voters, with only one precinct granted them, while Johnson County on the border, where we cannot have over from two to four hundred legal voters, has seven or eight legally appointed precincts, for the special accommodation of Missouri. These are some of the *beauties* of the arrangement provided us, by that party who claim to be the incarnation of Squatter Sovereignty.

Some of the returning outlanders passed through here yesterday on their way back to Missouri with *negroes* even in attendance. A train from New-Mexico also came through our town, and some of the families said this was the first town they had seen for seven years.

One of our most reliable public men in Kansas, is just in from Kickapoo, who says he was there on the day of election, and *saw the elephant.* Gov. Walker was there in person with a company of dragoons. Now mark the sequel. It was apparent to all that a large force of imported voters was there from Missouri, and Walker was applied to, and asked to interfere to prevent it. What followed? A majority of 500 pro-slavery votes were cast in a town of about 200 legal voters, and instead of Walker's giving us protection, as a high-minded and honorable dispenser of an important public trust, he permitted the invaders to indulge their most unscrupulous propensities for voting, and worse still, *he told the soldiers to vote, and they did vote, in violation of a law of Congress.* This is a most unparalleled outrage. Now let us see who will attempt an apology for it.

P. S.—A messenger just in from Lecompton states that several gentlemen have arrived there from Johnson County, with official returns, and they claim to have carried the County by 1,800 majority. If true, it gives them all the members in both Houses for this district. I do not vouch for its correctness, but it is probably true. RANDOLPH.

LATEST RETURNS.

The latest returns from Kansas show a majority of *five thousand* for Parratt. The Assembly will probably stand as follows:

	Free State.	Pro-Slavery.
House	24	15
Council	9	4
	[illegible]	19

Free State majority, 14.

The correspondent of the Illinois *Democrat* says:

Leavenworth County has been ostensibly carried by 209 Pro-Slavery majority. Large frauds were perpetrated by the importation of Pro-Slavery voters from Missouri. Thus Kickapoo gave 500 Pro-Slavery majority, polling between 600 and 700 votes, *nearly twice as many votes as the whole population.* Leavenworth has eight or ten times as many inhabitants as Kickapoo, and yet the latter, under the auspices of Governor Walker, is made to return more votes than the former.

Shawneetown, in Johnson County, polled 117 Pro-Slavery, two-thirds of which were fraudulent. *Forty soldiers voted in Kickapoo* for the Pro-Slavery ticket.

The southern part of the Territory, which was denied any representation, rolls up very large Free State majorities.

In Leavenworth County, 250 or 300 Germans, who vote the Free State ticket, were denied the liberty of voting, because they could not show their second naturalization papers. They vote, and always have voted, at municipal elections.

JUDGE LECOMPTE AT ISSUE WITH ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK.

A Leavenworth correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes:

Last Friday morning an episode in the proceedings of the Court held by Judge Lecompte at this place occurred, in which Attorney-General Black was snubbed by the Judge for presuming to interfere in the business of the Court, even by the authority of the President.

It appears that one John Montgomery, Indian Agent for the Kansas Indians, had been indicted under the Kansas Territorial laws for arson, in burning the dwellings or cabins of the squatters, which had been put on the Indian reserved lands in the Kaw bottom. This indictment had been continued for some two terms, and was to have been tried this month. United States District-Attorney Weer came into Court on the morning stated, and while the Court was proceeding with its ordinary routine of business, asked if he could be allowed to make a suggestion in regard to a case on the criminal docket. Judge Lecompte assented, whereupon Mr. Weer read the following letter from Attorney-General Black:

Attorney General's Office,
Saturday, July 18, 1857.

On considering the circumstances connected with the case of John Montgomery, Indian Agent for the Kansas Indians, the President is of opinion that the indictment found against him for arson ought not to be further prosecuted. He directs that you enter a *nolle prosequi* upon it.

Very respectfully, J. L. BLACK.

W. Weer, Esq., United States District-Attorney for Kansas.

After the letter had been read, Mr. Weer asked that the Court enter an order pursuant to the instructions which he had received. To this Mr. Grover, the District-Attorney for the County of Leavenworth, objected, on the ground that the case was not such a one as the United States Government had authority to assume the control of; but the Court decided and ordered that the motion of District-Attorney Weer should be granted, and requested the letter in question to be filed, as it would furnish ample authority to Marshal Dennis to pay all the expenses of the Court, notwithstanding certain special instructions which had been forwarded to the Marshal by the Treasury Department at Washington.

Judge Lecompte, in granting the motion of District-Attorney Weer, said he was glad the Government had placed themselves in the position of assuming control over territorial cases, for that would justify the Marshal in paying all expenses of the Court therein, and he should order him to pay them accordingly, his instructions to the contrary notwithstanding, and that he (the Judge) would give the Marshal a certificate that would be a sufficient authority for such payment.

Important Democratic Views Concerning Kansas.

From the Chicago Times, (organ of Senator Douglas.)

The Convention which was elected in Kansas to frame a State Constitution for that Territory, will soon meet again. They cannot fail to have observed what all the rest of the world have observed, that the voice of the people of Kansas is in favor of a Free State. We know not what may be the purpose or the feelings of the delegates upon the question of Slavery, but the recent election has demonstrated that *nothing else than a Constitution which shall exclude and prohibit Slavery will be accepted by the people of the Territory.* The fact is so patent, that no man can shut his eyes to it.

It was said that the Convention when elected was unanimously Pro-Slavery. That we know to be untrue. We know that there were many delegates who were in favor of obeying the wishes of the people; and a majority in favor of submitting their action, no matter what it was, to popular approval or rejection at the polls. What that Convention will do, or what it will not do, we have not the means of knowing. But we know that any attempt to force a Pro-Slavery Constitution upon the people, without the opportunity of voting it down at the polls, will be regarded, after the recent expression of sentiment, as so decidedly unjust, oppressive and unworthy of a free people, that the people of the United States will not sanction it. It would add thousands to the vote of the Republican Party in every State of the Union, and give to that organization what it has never had yet—a show of justice and truth. To the Democratic members of that Convention the course is plain. The people have decided in favor of a Free State, though they have not voted on the naked issue of "Free State" or "Slave State," *they have voted practically in favor of a free State.* Two-thirds of the Democratic Party in Kansas have voted with the "Free-State" party at the recent election, in order to make the popular decision more emphatic. As Kansas must be a free State, even those persons in the Territory who are known as "Pro-Slavery" men, must recognize in the late election a decision which must not be slighted nor put at defiance. To that expression of the popular will there should be a graceful, if not a cheerful submission. Kansas is to be a free State! That fact being ascertained, let the Convention frame a Constitution to suit her best interests upon all other questions, and let *the prohibition of Slavery be put into it,* clearly and without quibble, plainly without disguise, explicitly, broadly and firmly. *Let the Convention then submit that Constitution to the people.* If it be adopted, Kansas will come into the Union at the next session, and the Republican Party will expire for want of sustenance. If any members of the Convention desire to prolong the controversy, or to have a regular, direct vote upon Slave State and Free State, let a Free-State Constitution—the Topeka Constitution, divested of such of its provisions as time has shown to be unsuitable—and a Slave-State Constitution prepared. Let them both be submitted to the people—the vote to be "Free-State Constitution, Yes," or "Free-State Constitution, No;" "Slave-State Constitution, Yes," or "Slave-State Constitution, No." Let them, if they desire to vote in favor of a Slave State, have the opportunity, but let the Constitution be submitted to the popular vote, and at an early day.

Let the present Convention submit this matter to the people without delay, and have the long controversy settled finally, and in the only effectual manner that is possible. In six months after the admission of Kansas, Black Republicanism will be no more.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—The excellent drama of "Past and Present," produced at this Theatre on Friday evening, will be repeated to-night; its success having induced the management to delay until Wednesday the production of the new comedy of "Caprice; or, Lover and Husband," in which Mr. Lester will appear for the first time since his indisposition.

Laura Keene's.—A new original comedy, "Splendid Misery," will be produced at this theatre this evening, with a strong cast; to be followed by "The Spectre Bridegroom."

Niblo's.—The new pantomime of "Boreas," has drawn immense houses during the week, and is again announced for this evening.

Broadway Theatre.—The Ronzani troupe are doing well. "Faust" will be reproduced to-night, preceded by "The Married Rake." During the present week, the Ronzani troupe will appear in "Il Cavallo d'Oro"—the "Golden Horse"—a new fantastic, fairy ballet.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Cushman plays three nights longer; appearing to-night as *Tisbe,* in the tragedy of the "Actress of Padua." On Wednesday "Romeo and Juliet" will be revived.

Bowery Theatre.—The Old Bowery promises a "star" for to-night, in the person of Miss Sallie St. Clair, who appears in the somewhat startling character of "Satan in Paris." "La Tour de Nesle," and "Six Degree of Crime," are also announced.

Barnum's Museum.—The Welsh Nightingale, the Carlo Family, and a comic ballet pantomime are the entertainments to-day and to-night at Barnum's.

Bryant's Minstrels.—Mr. W. Percival makes first appearance with the Bryant's this evening.

Crystal Palace.—At the Fair this evening Dodworth's full Band of 60 performers will give a concert, comprising 12 pieces. An "Aquarium," an improved "Calliope," and a horticultural and pomological department have been added to the attractions.

Olympic.—A company of Minstrels, led by Mr. Prendergrast, have leased this neat little place, to-night being the opening.

Arrest of Counterfeiters—$2,000 of Bogus Money Discovered.

It will be remembered that Officers Robb and Wildey, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, arrested, a few days since, in Williamsburg, William Stanley his wife, and Johnny McGraw, charged with passing, in this City, a number of counterfeit $10 bills on the Rondout Bank. Stanley was let off by the Justice, there not being sufficient evidence to hold him, while his wife and McGraw were committed for trial. Convinced of his guilt, and with a view to discover, if possible, other parties associated with him, the officers above-named determined to watch Stanley closely. They accordingly "piped" him two days and two nights. On Friday night they saw him leave Greenpoint, L. I., in company with Joel Moore, who keeps a small yard at that place, and known to them as a seller of bogus money. Stanley and Moore came over to New-York, and were met by Joseph F. Perry, at the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of Tenth street. Perry is a real estate agent, and the present ball of Mrs. Cunningham. The officers kept a sharp eye on the trio, and followed them down the Bowery to the corner of Spring-street. At this point they discovered that they were pursued, and in double quick time attempted to start off in different directions. The officers were lively, speedily arrested and took them to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where their persons were searched. On Perry was found $12,000 in counterfeit money upon a variety of Banks; on Moore $240 in counterfeit tens on the Bank of Rondout; on Stanley they found nothing. A portion of the money found on Perry had not yet been signed, and comprised bills on the Chemical Bank of this City. The arrested parties were taken Saturday morning before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed them for examination. The examination is set down for Tuesday.

Declines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe from the published proceedings of the Seventh Senatorial District Convention that my name was presented as a candidate. Permit me to state that it was used without my knowledge or consent, and that I am not a candidate.

Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857. ABRAM WAKEMAN.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Perilous position of the British—Immense Struggle of England—Difficulty of obtaining Recruits—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton on the Crisis—Salvation of Calcutta by Lord Elgin—His return to Shanghae—Military Mistakes of the British—General Havelock's retreat Criticized—Contradictory nature of the last news.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday Evening, October 2, 1857.

Now that your great namesake here has entirely changed its tone in regard to the gravity of the Indian crisis, perhaps you will have little scruple in admitting that you too have been considerably out of your reckoning respecting the fiery trial England is now passing through. It is no flattery to say that your articles on this subject have been distinguished not only by a liberality of tone and frankness of sentiment, but by a justness of view and shrewdness of perception quite equal, at least, to anything on this side of the water; but as you necessarily only spoke from reflected information, it was not to be expected that you could discern that which was only perceptible to the eye of direct and original intelligence. Such sources were, from various causes, open to your correspondent, with whom, as once before stated in these columns, this theme of Indian disaffection and its too probable consequences had been a study for several years anterior to the present convulsion. It so happens, however, that he had no Indian objects whatever to serve, and no interests here in connection with them to subserve. Circumstances threw him in connection with Anglo-Indians who advocated the most opposite policy, and the conclusions he drew from the data so gathered were the result of at least a dispassionate, if a mistaken judgment. But that such judgment was not mistaken is now obvious enough—obvious, because that organ which sees, thinks, and all but feels for the educated, but not the less nose-led classes in this country, admits that at least matters are most perilous, and that the utmost strength of the British empire is needed to deal with the difficulty. Invocations to the putting forth of that strength are now being daily thundered out.

The 20,000 clergy of the Established Church are conjured to entreat the rural laborers to enlist to save the far-off dominion of the crown, and that appeal is accompanied by the extraordinary, but perfectly correct, though, to a foreigner, utterly unimaginable admission, that the rural classes, the laboring classes, the classes where the army is to be drawn, know nothing of the revolt and its horrors, for they don't read the newspapers; they read nothing, and are buried in ignorance and apathy of and about everything, except the immediate concernments that come home to them in the homely shape of food and the means of obtaining it. What effect this appeal will have, it is hard to say, because of the scantiness in the first place, and the phlegm in the second place, of the material appealed to. A most potent auxiliary has appeared to-day in the person of a "Lady of Rank," who declares that it is a libel on her sex to say that they are partial to shops where male instead of female assistants are employed; that for her part she means to give her countenance for the future to the latter, and believes that all her friends will do so too. If this anti-man milliner rabies should extend throughout crinoline circles, as is exceedingly probable, the luckless linen drapers and all the haberdashery host of the genus homo will, to a man, have to take to the army in some guise or other, for there will be no tolerance for them at home; and thus Nena Sahib will have been the instrument of solving the most puzzling problem in all our social ethics,—how to find work for our women.

But all this is a work of time, and time now is measured by minutes, into which the fate of inestimable lives and the work of momentous years are being pressed. Sydney Herbert, the late Secretary at War, when reproached during the Crimean contest with his inability to fill the ranks, used to say it was easy enough to fill them with boys, and still easier to empty them by death and disease as soon as the boys had to do the business of men in camp or field; that it took full two years to convert a lad into respectable food for powder, unless it were James' fever powder; and that, in short, there was no such thing as improvising a soldier. Very different is the formula now adopted by the right honorable gentleman's successor. The greenest youth that can be caught, provided only he be of the requisite height, and the rule is not so rigid as is supposed in that regard, is suddenly made a scarlet runner of, and without being allowed even to learn the goose step, is marched off to the most convenient outposts, and thence finds himself at sea, in every sense, ere he has well come to the sense of having quitted the land. This expedient may swell the muster roll, but it will also swell the bills of mortality, and when we are counting regiments, it is these skeletons only that will be comprehended in our arithmetic, like the *debris* of Napoleon's legions after the retreat of the Beresina. But how avoid it?

Sir E. L. Bulwer, with a spirit not unworthy of the "Last of the Barons," has just been endeavoring to point out in an address to his tenantry and others of the yeomanry of the country he represents, Hertford, declaring that were he but ten years younger, he would recollect that he was a soldier's son, and take up arms himself, and lead his retainers against the enemy of their race; adding that, if it be necessary as an example, he will still do so, though he hopes that those at least in the vicinage of Knebworth Hall (his seat) will show that his words suffice, without calling on one of his years, antecedents, and station to do military duty in person.

All this warlike ardor, however, when it assumes the shape of voluntary combinations of civilians, is terribly pooh-poohed in the regular fighting profession. The organ of the army, the *United Service Magazine*, in the number for the new month, out yesterday, makes bitterly merry with all such schemes, and takes occasion to have a fling in a direction not particularly flattering to your *amour propre*, saying, "such levies were better suited to the ancient than they are to the present condition of this realm—to the times of intestine feuds and commotions, the wars of the Roses, and our sanguinary revolutions. We trust never to see the great mass of the English people trained to the use of arms. Such an organization would overawe and control the Government, if it did not jeopardize society; and we may learn from France and America, their revolutions and vigilance committees, the danger of arming and training a mob. Nothing but the apprehension of invasion could warrant such a measure, and in that event it would be no difficult matter to raise and organize light auxiliary corps to act in conjunction with the regular troops and militia." The hourly growing exigencies of the country, the total inadequacy of the ordinary channels to meet its requirements, the disfavor into which the very idea of Germanic and all other mercenaries has fallen, may speedily mitigate this pedantry and mulishness, just as it has done in regard to the original stiffneckedness concerning the transport of troops by the overland route, which is at last to be attempted, though not in conformity with Messrs. Crosskey's prompt and economic offer, but the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tardy and expensive one, which, in reality, is accepted rather as an excuse for seeming to do something than with any real intention of doing anything worth the name of doing. It is grievous indeed to read in the accounts last to hand that so confident were the English in India, and even the authorities there, of the home Government immediately availing of the overland route, that every disposable ship and craft of every kind had been dispatched to Suez to meet the troops expected to be assembled there for conveyance to Calcutta. But reinforcements arrived there most unexpectedly and most opportunely from a quarter the least calculated upon either there or here, as you shall learn.

I am enabled to inform you, on the very best possible authority, next to that of the noble Earl himself, that Lord Elgin's sudden and most providential abandonment of China, carrying with him every available man to Calcutta, was his own spontaneous act, unprompted by any suggestion, except such as his perception of the state of India supplied. How so unparalleled a departure from routine, more astonishing even than his relative, the late Lord Durham's relinquishment of the Governor-Generalship of Canada, will be received at home, is as yet questionable. But the success secures impunity to the audacity of the act. It is now well known that that act literally saved India for the present; that but for it Calcutta would at this minute be in ruins, a prey to the incendiary, the assassin, and the plunderer, who had everything arranged for the work of destruction, which nothing but the knowledge that the guns of the *Shannon* and the *Pearl* were ready to play on the conspirators prevented. This and the 3,000 men, including the naval brigade, that accompanied his lordship, virtually saved India; for had Calcutta gone at such a juncture, all would have been over everywhere, and Bombay and Madras not worth an hour's purchase. At the date of the letter from which I give you this information, specially sent me, viz., the 22d of August, it was his lordship's intention to return almost immediately to Shanghae, in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats; thus putting an extinguisher on all the gossip the *gobemouches* here have been swallowing about his intriguing to oust Lord Canning, who, poor man, if the truth were known, would only be too delighted to get rid of the annihilating responsibility that has fallen upon him, not one particle of which he had the most distant conception of at the time he left his snug quarters at the Post-Office here. Still, it is admitted by those least disposed to regard him favorably, that he shows a great deal of passive courage, though he has a very irritating way of showing it, namely, by speaking slightingly of all the representations of danger made to him. This he does to give others confidence, and unluckily for them and him, it had that effect at first, and not upon the spot, but here at home, imbuing Vernon Smith and Palmerston with the fatal persuasion that the worst had passed, and that the force at hand was adequate to cope with all disturbers. The keen eye of Elgin saw through the hollowness impervious to Canning; he hastened to Calcutta; saved it, and with it the Indian Government and all pertaining thereto from inevitable ruin; and now returns to his post to bide his time till the necessary force for giving effect to his original object there shall be at hand. He is of opinion that without such force nothing can be done; with it everything; and that everything should be attempted. He is persuaded that the attention of the world being called to our negotiations there, those negotiations must be carried out, or there will be such a forfeiture of the prestige of England as only the enemies of England—a fast-increasing band—can contemplate with satisfaction. By the end of September he had hoped to be at Shanghae, there to meet Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary, and thence proceed with him mostly for purposes already sufficiently foreshadowed, and that would in his lordship's belief, soon be fulfilled, provided, only, he had another army; but where that is to come from is just now the mystery of both Asian and European. Fortunately the delay of the Baron's arrival at this port enabled Lord Elgin to start for Calcutta, for though the instructions of the French Minister are to coöperate in every way with the English, those instructions necessarily apply only to China, and have no reference to India, where, by the way, French anxiety for their own possessions is giving rise to much talk of revision of treaties affecting Anglo-Gallic relations in that part of the globe—matters pregnant with points of diplomatic difficulty enough to give the ghosts of Talleyrand and Pozzo di Borgo the blue devils with envy to think they are not able to have a hand in.

It is the opinion of competent judges accompanying Elgin's expedition, that the great military fault in all the Indian military movements, has been keeping small stations, and scattering the force to protect them, instead of sacrificing them, and massing the troops so as to strike effectually. Another mistake, in the eyes of the same judges, has been the leniency exhibited to the Sepoys when in actual revolt, one regiment, the 65th, being positively offered a lac of rupees not to mutiny. This, though incontrovertible truth, would be wholly incredible, were it not for the notoriety given to the circumstances connected with the 8th Madras Cavalry, who, having stopped in the middle of their march to the sea for embarkation to Calcutta, demanded an increase of allowance and old arrears of pay, and their demands were complied with, after which, of course, they refused to march at all, were then dismounted and disarmed, but their swords left with them to go where they liked and do what they pleased!

Assuming you to be conversant, as you will be by the present packet, with the details brought hither by the last mail as to the operations on the Ganges, and in Oude, the triple retreat and advance of Havelock, &c., I offer you the opinion of one of the most consummate critics of strategy now living in this country, and one who has every right to speak on Indian affairs with authority.

He considers the operations of Gen. Havelock to show a want of prudence and foresight. The movement upon Bittoor took two days, and delayed by that time his advance upon Lucknow; he could have settled accounts with Nena Sahib, who after all eluded him, when that city had been relieved. He should have obtained intelligence of the state of affairs at Cawnpore, and, on learning its fall, have made a direct movement from Allahabad, by Bareilly, upon Lucknow. As it is, his progress has been a series of victories which, highly as they speak for his energy and courage, have left his object unattained, and his force reduced to one-half its number, while the oft-beaten enemy remains stronger than before. How he could turn back when within 16 miles of Lucknow, and leave the poor women and children to their fate, it is difficult to understand. But it is the two Lawrences who receive the most blame, who are branded, in fact, as the authors of the Oude tragedies—Sir Henry for remaining in Lucknow, hunting out and hanging mutineers, when he should have been endeavoring to save the women and children, and Sir John for a similar course at Lahore. The latter has three noble British regiments and four batteries of artillery at Peshawar, where there has been nothing to do, who should have been at Cawnpore, where they might have averted the slaughter that followed Sir H. Wheeler's surrender.

The details received by the present mail suffice to convince those who have any lingering doubt upon the matter, that the insurrection is a general one, and that the idea of its being a mere military outbreak can no longer be sustained. If the latter were the case, upon what plea could the burning of villages, the destruction of crops, and the hanging of villagers, in threes and fours, without trial, be justified? It can no longer be concealed that the natives throughout Oude and all the country watered by the Ganges and the Jumna are in arms against us, and the native populations, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, disaffected to British rule, and ripe for revolt. The total dislocation of society is evidenced by the contradictory statements which arrive by every mail. Delhi has been captured (in print) a dozen times, the rebels making a last desperate stand in the palace. Gholeb Sing has been reported dead three times, and persons who were massacred at Meerut, Delhi, Cawnpore and other places, are constantly turning up alive and well. One lady has been sawn in half between two planks, and also burned alive, and yet survives. Four ladies, two officers, and two privates, whose mangled remains were reported to be at the bottom of a well at Cawnpore, are still among the living. Nena Sahib, again, has poisoned himself, drowned himself, been hung—this from an eye-witness—and yet menaces Lucknow. In like manner, the King of Delhi was hung long ago, by the rebels, and is now offering to capitulate, on condition of having his annuity doubled. Then the Delhi rebels are short of ammunition, yet in a single instance of ten hours' fighting it is alleged by our own artillerymen that no less than 200,000 rounds were fired! And so on, through mazes of contradiction and contrariety of all kinds, beginning with the Government telegraphs, half-a-dozen of which arrive nearly together, tell six different tales of the same circumstances, for no two of them tell the same circumstances.

For the first time this week the British public may be said to have really awakened to a consciousness of what is doing and to be done. The great journal, which manufactures and manipulates opinion in this country, has at length proclaimed that the time for disguise has gone by, and that a most appalling calamity confronts us. This note was first struck on Wednesday, and fell with funereal significance on the general ear. Since then there has been a partial revival of the old strain, "who's afraid?" But there has been no corresponding reanimation in the multitude. The desire for the meeting of Parliament grows apace, so as to learn authoritatively the state of the case which Mr. Disraeli is improving, *more suo*, to the detriment of the powers that be, not with a view to the displacement of the "inevitable man," as Thiers years ago called Palmerston, but with a view to discredit and degrade Palmerston's "appendages," so that the board may be swept clean when the good time for the "Coming Man" shall have come, which can't be very long in the course of nature now, unless nature be very different from what she was, and many say that such is the case, as many always have said from the beginning of time.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Charlotte Court-house—The Grave of Patrick Henry—Reminiscences of John Randolph of Roanoke—The Financial Crisis in the Country—The Richmond "South" and the Senatorial Contest—How the Paper stands with the People, &c. &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Charlotte Court-house, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

This is a small country village with a population of about four or five hundred, situated in a neat, healthy locality, about one hundred and fifty miles south of James' River. Like most country villages in Virginia, it has its churches and its "taverns," the latter in its model and neglected appearance betraying manifest indications of its antiquity. About twenty-five miles from here lies the grave of the illustrious Patrick Henry. It is situated about five hundred yards from the house in which he died, and which is now occupied by his son, John Henry. The chair on which he died is still in his possession, and is carefully preserved with a few other relics of revolutionary times. The grave, strange to say, is much neglected, and not a little surprise is expressed that the State has thus far failed to raise some suitable monument over his grave, as has been done in the case of Madison. Mr. John Henry, the son of that illustrious patriot, is said to exhibit the greatest concern about that sacred spot, and to have done all that his means would justify in beautifying it. But whatever has been done amounts to nothing comparatively. There is no substantial memorial such as should adorn the grave of so great a man—nothing save what a few years will obliterate. It is probable that, had it not been for the solicitude manifested by his son, a trace of his resting place would hardly be now visible. He makes his first visit to that sacred spot each morning, and seating himself beside the simple mound which marks the grave, communes as it were, with the spirit of his illustrious sire. I understand he has still an old negro servant who belonged to his father, and that he, too, betimes makes his way to the grave and seats himself for hours beside it. The son, Mr. John Henry, is now over sixty years of age, probably seventy, but is still strong and healthy. In his conversations regarding the father, whom he invariably styles "my illustrious father," he evinces a degree of attachment to his memory which few, at such an age, would be supposed to entertain. He is said to be absorbed almost entirely in the contemplation of his noble career, and to have by heart all the great oratorical efforts which distinguished him. A grandson of his, a young gentleman of fine promise, as I understand, is engaged in the practice of law in this village, but judging by the appearance of things here, I should suppose the field for successful progress in that profession to be too contracted.

The people here—the older class particularly—tell many interesting reminiscences of the late John Randolph. It was at this place he did most of his court business, stopping generally at the tavern above referred to during the term of the court. It was kept in those days by a Mr. Cardwell, a gentleman much esteemed by Mr. Randolph, and one of the administrators if not the sole administrator of his estate after his death. While at supper one evening, he asked the waiter for some fresh butter. The waiter answered, "That is fresh, Sir; it has just been made." "I want some fresh butter, sir," added Mr. Randolph, in his usual shrill tone of voice. The waiter hurried out and informed Mrs. Cardwell, who was churning at the time, what Mr. R. wanted. She expressed her surprise at his not being pleased with the butter on the table, it being taken almost direct from the churn to the table. However, she prepared a little more and sent it in by the waiter, but it proved to be no more acceptable than what was first supplied. No sooner had he tasted it than he remarked, "I asked you for fresh butter, and you brought me butter with salt in it." The waiter immediately hastened to Mrs. Cardwell and communicated to her Mr. Randolph's objection to the butter, whereupon she instantly provided him with butter without salt, and from that time not a word of dissatisfaction was heard.

He was presented to the Grand Jury of that County at one time for permitting his negroes to pick corn on the Sabbath. While the Jury had the presentment under consideration, he entered the Court-house in a rage, with a large whip in his hand, and inquiring particularly where they were in session, threatened to whip the whole crowd should they dare to find a bill against him. Being informed that they were in an upper story room he made his way towards it, but the Jury overhearing his threats, dispersed very unceremoniously, none being willing to encounter his fury. The presentment was thus peremptorily quashed, and not a word more said upon the subject. There are many old papers of his in the possession of parties in this neighborhood, which, if published, would prove exceedingly interesting. His diary, which he is said to have kept principally upon the alternate blank pages of the Almanacs of the day, is said to betray faithfully the peculiar eccentricities of its author. It is said to include every little incident in his domestic life down to the whipping of his negro and the cause for so doing. He is buried upon his own estate about nine or ten miles from here, with nothing to mark his grave save a large rude rock placed at its foot by his own request. The house in which he lived is now occupied by a lawyer named Bouldin, who became its purchaser after his death, with a large portion of the surrounding estate.

The farmers seem in no wise affected by the prevailing financial crisis, except so far as it may lead to a depression in the price of produce; and this they looked for as a result of the superabundant yield with which the country is blessed. They seem to think that the necessity for an enlarged specie basis, which must be looked for in an excess of exportation, will cause an increase in the price of agricultural produce beyond what was anticipated before the crisis set in. And under the impulse of the prevailing anxiety to import specie, the probability of a reduction of the present large supplies below the standard of home consumption, is seriously discussed, whence it is inferred that an increased demand must follow to meet domestic requirements. It is with reference to its bearings in these aspects that the present financial crisis is discussed by the farming interests, and not as to its effects in mere financial operations.

While on my way to this place I happened to get hold of a number of the Richmond *South*, containing an editorial commenting upon an allusion which I made in my last letter to the Senatorial contest in Virginia. He attributes to partisanship the unfavorable notice which I made of Senator Hunter's prospects, when, in fact, it was based upon the prevailing public sentiment throughout the range of my travel. He seizes upon a remark which I made as to the distrust which was likely to survive any avowal of Senator Hunter, made, as it would be, under coercion, to justify persistence in his non-committal policy. This is truly a shallow pretext upon which to found a justification for his obstinate refusal to accede the call of his constituents. I repeat now, as the result of more minute inquiry, that the suspicion of hostility to the Administration, which before attached to him by reason of his identity with the *South*, amounts now to conviction, superinduced very naturally by his obstinate silence under repeated charges of this character. A feeling of distrust *does* prevail against him, and will survive any avowal of friendship which he may make, for who can doubt that it would be actuated by a sense of danger to his political prospects. Whatever may be the result of the Senatorial contest, I am satisfied he is doomed, so far as his Presidential aspirations are concerned. Should he be reëlected to the Senate, believe me it will be under a stifled protest, and because of an unwillingness on the part of the people of Virginia to consign him so peremptorily to the shades; but that the distrust which is now felt will operate to his defeat in the Presidential race, there is not a shadow of doubt. He is esteemed an ally of the Southern fire-eaters, and therefore too sectional to be chosen for the Presidency. The great governing principle of "expediency" would not be faithfully reflected in him, judging by the general convictions of his position with reference to an Administration that is regarded as essentially national and conservative. As a criterion of the feeling entertained towards him in this region, I would refer to the fact, that in a county in this neighborhood, called Lunenburg, the *South*, which is said to reflect his sentiments and opinions is not tolerated. I was informed that the people there, and elsewhere, despise it as being the author of all the bickering and divisions which now threaten the Democratic Party in Virginia. I ascertained this upon good authority.

The farmers complain a great deal for want of rain. There has been some moisture, but not enough to facilitate wheat cultivation.

Precautions against Disaster at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent disaster, resulting in the loss of the United States Mail steamer *Central America*, with some three hundred human lives, induces me to suggest the following measures to be adopted, which will, to say the least, be the means of preserving many from a similar fate:

Pumps.—It is my impression that on board of our steamers too little attention is paid to the condition of the pumps, and their general efficiency. When we take into consideration how much depends upon their utility, and how many vessels would have been saved from destruction by a free discharge from them, we must admit that too much pains cannot be bestowed in keeping them in good working condition, and having the necessary means always at hand to free them in case of obstruction. To insure this I would advise the donkey boiler placed at least ten feet above the kelson. A daily inspection of the pumps by the Commander and Chief Engineer should be required.

Sails.—I conceive it to be absolutely necessary that the sails and rigging of our steamers should be such as to withstand a heavy gale. In two instances I have seen the great necessity for after-sail to be put on to keep the vessel's head or bow on to the sea. It was found that they would not endure the strength of the blast, and other means were resorted to, to obtain the desired end. In the case of the steamer *United States*, tarpaulins placed in the mizzen rigging saved her from destruction.

Boats.—It is an indispensable fact, that none of our large sea steamers are supplied with the requisite number of boats. I would be safe in affirming that no steamer which sails out of the harbor of New-York can provide for the safety of three hundred persons in the boats. There is no reason why this evil, if I may so term it, should exist. The proper life-boats can be obtained, and there is no want of space on the hurricane deck for their storage. What I look upon as a matter of great importance, is the providing the means for their launching overboard. This can readily be accomplished by having movable davits fitted with tenon and mortice braces and stays, and requiring but a moment to rig them in their place, and ready for hoisting out the boats.

The wheel-houses should have life-boats fitted to them which could be launched overboard, or floated off as the vessel goes down. To prove the advantage of this suggestion, I would recall the loss of the ill-fated *Arctic*. Many lives were saved in a portion of the wheel-house that had become detached from the guards.

All boats should be of metal, with air-tight apartments, and surrounded underneath the gunwale with a cork-fender some three or four inches in diameter, similar to the boats of the Collins line of steamers. This fender renders them buoyant, and protects them in lowering.

Duties of Commander.—The Commander of a vessel is the responsible head; to him the safety of the ship, and the lives of all on board are entrusted. It should, therefore, be the duty of owners to make him feel his responsibility; in order to do that he must have unlimited control. Every officer in a subordinate station, it matters not how important and responsible his position, should never be permitted to entertain the notion that his department was exempt from the control of the captain. It is not an isolated case, where the chief-engineer of a vessel has received positive orders (in writing) in regard to the daily consumption of fuel. I contend it is impossible for any person to judge of the wants and requirements of a ship, when they are not actually on board. Everything depends upon the wind and sea; the quantity of coal must be regulated accordingly, and the commander is the competent person to decide the matter.

Every commander of a steamer should every morning and evening make a tour of inspection through every part of his vessel; he should see that all pumps were in order, and the hose screwed on, ready in the event of fire. He should require his officers to report the state of their separate departments.

Experience has shown me that the above recommendations are needful. U. S. N.

A tragedy took place about eight miles north of Olean, N. Y., on Saturday night. An Irishman named David McLane, who has for a long time been quite intemperate, and has been in the habit, while intoxicated, of whipping his wife, on Saturday purchased five gallons of whisky and took it home. It is supposed that he drank so much in the course of the night as to become helpless, when his wife, with an axe, cut off his head, and cut several large gashes in other parts of the body.

The Central Railroad Accident.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—TWO PERSONS KILLED—EIGHTEEN INJURED—AN AWFUL SCENE.

The Syracuse *Standard* has full particulars of the dreadful accident which occurred on the New-York Central Railroad on Thursday evening. Two persons were killed and eighteen injured. The *Standard* says:

The forward passenger-coach and baggage-car, as well as the engine and tender, were overturned in the water, and it seems almost a miracle that any of the inmates could have escaped. The second and third passenger cars were not overturned, and remained on the land. They were also badly broken, and the inmates were considerably bruised. One young lady, named Catharine Brown, of Toronto, was thrown out into the creek by the force of the concussion and drowned, and a young gentleman named Clinton C. Brunson, of New-Britain, Conn., a traveling agent for the Axe Factory of Townsend & Co., Westfield, N. Y., was so badly injured that he cannot possibly survive. Below we give a list of the wounded, as far as could be ascertained, with their places of residence, and the extent of their injuries:

Catharine Brown, of Toronto, Canada, dead. She was the daughter of the late editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and her father, an elderly gentleman, was traveling with her. She was thrown out of the car into the creek, and drowned, and her body was discovered by her dress floating on the surface. Her remains will be taken home on the train this morning. Her father was also injured, but not seriously.

Clinton E. Brunson, of New-Britain, Conn., Agent for Townsend & Co.'s Axe and Cutlery Factory, of Westfield, Chatauque Co., N. Y. The walls of his abdomen were torn off, allowing his bowels to protrude. He was lingering last evening in great agony, and expected to breathe his last every moment. He was aware of the fatal nature of his wounds, and met his death like a hero. He was 29 years of age, and a single man.

Peter Hess, of Durhamville, Madison County—head and shoulders badly cut and bruised. Injuries not dangerous.

Patrick Nolan, of Syracuse, baggageman—his left thigh is broken twice, and other serious injuries.

Rinaldo Halsup, *alias* "Blaze," engineer of locomotive *Quickstep*—arm scalded and slightly cut and bruised. He resides in Syracuse.

Lizzy Franklin, of Warren, R. I.—her ribs are fractured and she is injured about the spine, but not dangerous.

J. A. Beal, of Peru, Ind.—eye badly cut and other slight injuries.

A. W. DeForrest, New-Haven, Conn.—left arm broken in two places.

Peter Beddinger, of Syracuse, extra baggageman—both collar-bones broken and otherwise injured.

Chas. H. McMaster, Auburn, Mail Agent—badly bruised all over his body, but no bones broken. Injuries severe, but not dangerous. His mail caught fire, but he managed to crawl to the car and save a portion of the mail matter.

John Ogsburry, of Pamelia, Jefferson County, N. Y.—severe concussions on the arms, but not dangerous.

Catharine Mullin, of Albany, N. Y.—back and sides injured slightly.

Mrs. Sarah P. Havens, of Westmoreland, Oneida County—foot broken, and bad cut on the head—not dangerous. Her husband, F. Havens, is also slightly injured.

Miss Mary H. Bates, of King-street, Toronto, Canada—back and sides injured badly. She is an elderly lady, and her injuries are serious.

David Mullin, of Rome, N. Y.—considerably injured about the head.

Samuel Blun, of New-York—severe cuts and bruises about the head and face, and injuries about the shoulders.

Edward Rodgers, of Wyandot, Kansas—considerably bruised about the head.

Peter Hodgeman, of Syracuse, fireman—leg and arm broken, and other severe injuries.

Gustavus Bronner, merchant of Syracuse—injured in the side and other bruises—severe but not dangerous.

T. Caldwell, of Indiana—badly bruised but not serious.

Henry Sterns, the conductor, was in the last car and escaped without injury.

Most of the injured persons were taken to the Globe Hotel, and their wounds dressed by Drs. Shipman, Pease, and other physicians. Everything was done to make the wounded sufferers as comfortable as possible. They were all improving at last accounts, except the poor fellow whose bowels were torn out, and no possible chance of his recovery.

The place where the accident occurred is a wild uncultivated region near Bellisle, in the town of Camillus. Several farmers reside within a short distance of the accident, and they all turned out and rendered what assistance they could.

A small stream, called the Beaver Meadow Brook, runs underneath the road, within a few feet of the place where the accident occurred, but the culvert under the road is in good repair and the creek does not appear to be unusually high. It does not seem possible that the waters of the creek could have washed away the embankment, because the accident occurred about eighty feet west of the culvert, and beyond the reach of the water unless it was very high. The road bed appears to have become thoroughly soaked by the late heavy rains, and the embankment slid away, leaving the track without any support for about sixty feet.

The rail is the description known as combination or endless rail, and supported itself like a bridge across the chasm, but the moment the locomotive touched it one of the tracks gave way and the engine and the cars rushed down the embankment and piled upon each other in the most inextricable confusion. The locomotive and tender were absolutely demolished, and scarce a semblance of their former shape remains, except a portion of the trucks. The engineer was probably thrown into the creek beyond the reach of the ruined cars and escaped without much injury. The fireman was considerably hurt.

The mail car lies ahead of the locomotive, and is considerably burned. The mail agent thinks it caught fire from the locomotive, but it seems more probable that the fire originated from a stove which was overturned. The mail was nearly destroyed by the fire, but we believe a portion of the contents of the mail bags were saved in a damaged condition. The mail agent, Mr. C. H. McMasters, has lately been appointed to the post. After the accident he found himself on the earth several feet ahead of his car, but how he came there is a mystery. His injuries are severe, but not dangerous.

The baggage car also lies ahead of the remains of the locomotive, and almost entirely in the creek. The baggage man and an extra hand in the car narrowly escaped with their lives.

The first passenger car lies upon its side, almost entirely in the water, and the remains of the tender are beneath it. We should judge that the largest number of the victims were in this car.

The second passenger coach was thrown across the track, and the end of the third coach was thrust into and underneath the centre of the second passenger coach, breaking through the sides and running a quantity of splintered timbers through the centre of the car. How any persons seated in the centre of the second car or the forward part of the third car, could escape without death is really a mystery, but we do not learn that many of the victims occupied that portion.

One of the extension rails is still perfect, and forms a bridge over the chasm, but the other is bent like a piece of wire and broken into pieces.

The second track is perfect, and trains are not delayed on account of the accident. Workmen are employed in clearing away the fragments of the wreck and repairing the road, and the track will be ready for use to-day.

It would seem that no human foresight could have prevented the accident, as the road track was supposed to be perfectly safe.

The New Expedition to Nicaragua.

From the Galveston News.

We have received a circular from Capt. W. R. Henry, of San Antonio, from which we make the following extracts:

To the People of Texas:

Gen. William Walker, *the Man of Destiny*, announces to you the fact that he is now prepared to return to Central America to establish himself as the rightful President of that Republic, which position he was compelled to vacate for a while, through the combination of the surrounding States—the influence of gold. * * * * * The treachery of the notorious Spencer—the improper and illegal interferences of the presumptuous English. The conduct of General Walker, in the last trying campaign, against such powerful influences, exhibits to the world most clearly his capacity to command, and his honesty of purpose. He returns to Central America for pure and patriotic motives—such as the extension of the *area of freedom* over the superstitious and ignorant people of Central America, and the promulgation of the institutions and sentiments of the Southern portion of the United States. He appeals to the well-known bravery and enthusiasm of Texans to support him. For this purpose a regiment of Rangers, after their former rules and customs, will be organized forthwith, to concentrate at Galveston. To those who desire to participate in this glorious struggle, it is necessary to buckle on the war armor without delay. The movement will be made from Galveston on the first days of October next.

Fellow-Citizens of Bexar County: In announcing to you my determination to join General Walker (for a few months only,) in his return to Nicaragua, I am confident that I will meet with the disapprobation of a small portion of my political friends, who so generously assisted to elevate me to the respectable and responsible position I now hold among you—but I indulge in the hope that I will find some excuse at your hands, when you examine into the honesty of my purpose, and the great and praiseworthy cause which I go to defend—and also that I have appointed good and well-known Deputies to excute the duties of the office of the Sheriffalty of the County.

After having come to this conclusion, it would give me great satisfaction to be accompanied by a portion of my old comrades on the frontier of Texas, and in the Mexican and Florida wars. Those who are willing to join in with me in this noble cause of progression, I would say to them, march forthwith to the city of Galveston, where I will meet them on the 1st day of October. W. R. HENRY.

San Antonio, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

Obituary.

Hon. Timothy Follett, of Vermont, died at Burlington, on the 12th inst. For many years Mr. Follett was largely interested in politics and business pursuits. His age was 66.

Personal.

Mr. Lefevre, a wealthy sugar-planter at Lafourches, La., died recently without issue, leaving an estate of $700,000. Half was left to a nephew and half to a broker in New-Orleans, who had transacted Mr. Lefevre's business. The broker was astonished to find himself the recipient of $350,000, but refused to receive the money on such terms; so went before a notary public and renounced the whole legacy, making it over in favor of the relatives of the deceased in France, consisting of nephews and nieces, to the number of 20 or 30, and all humbly situated in life. It seems the deceased had previously made a will in which his French relatives were handsomely remembered; but on returning from a visit to them, not long ago, for some reason known only to himself, he tore the will to pieces and wrote a new one.

The Religious press discusses the question of young preachers. The *Observer* is "pleased to see a disposition to call and settle young men." The *Chronicle* has feeling reminiscences of "the peculiar dislike" with which its reverend editor was regarded by some of his seniors in his younger days, and his own experience makes him tender. The young men are having their day at last.

A theatrical *émeute* occurred at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, last week. An actor named Wallace was refused payment of his salary, unless he produced a voucher from the stage manager; got indignant at the refusal, insulted the treasurer, and was knocked down and badly pummeled for his pains.

Charles J. Richardson, of Brattleboro, Vt., who was supposed to have been lost on the *Central America*, is still in California. A letter from him says that he went 200 miles to San Francisco, to embark on the 20th of August, but found the accommodations poor, and returned.

Two ex-fillibusters from Nicaragua fought a duel with rifles near New-Orleans, last week. At the first fire the head of the challenger was grazed by a ball, and then, honor having been satisfied, the duel ended. No names are given.

Signor Arditi, who was for a time in the United States, has composed a hymn for the Sultan, for which he received 10,000f. for himself, 10,000f. for the managers, and 30,000f. to be divided among the singers.

M. Anschutz, an Austrian actor, great as *Lear* and an excellent *Falstaff*, has received from the Emperor of Austria the Knight's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph—an unusual compliment to the buskin.

A white slave girl, who was freed by her master in New-Orleans six months ago, went to Cincinnati, and married a negro, who treated her so brutally that she has been compelled to apply to the Courts for relief.

M. Kossuth closed his lecturing career for the present at Auchterarder, and left Glasgow for the South, having been joined there by Mme. Kossuth and daughter from Arrochar.

Hon. Edward Everett announces his intention to make a Winter tour through the South and Southwest, accepting various invitations to deliver his address on Washington.

Elder Haywood, pastor of the Christian Church in Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., has been tried and found guilty of improper conduct with a female member of his flock.

The dancing-masters of Vienna, Prague, and Odessa, have been holding a "Congress" in Vienna. They deliberated on the introduction of new figures in dancing.

Neal Dow has had a tea-party given him by the workingmen of Manchester and Salford, England. He is on his way home, and will be in Boston in November.

A Cincinnati clergyman married a fond couple in the dissecting-room of the Medical College, last week. The bride was romantic, and would have it so.

Two citizens of Salisbury, N. C., went to South Carolina a few days ago to fight a duel with rifles at the distance of fifteen feet.

Carl Zerrahn writes to friends in Boston that he will return from Europe this Fall, and give a series of grand Concerts.

The Newark *Mercury* estimates that there are now eight thousand persons in that city destitute of employment.

The sculptor Galt is making good progress in Florence with his statue of Jefferson, ordered by Virginia.

Mr. Beecher is to open this season's course of lectures before the Young Men's Association of Buffalo.

Mrs. J. H. Long, of Boston, is engaged to sing at Thalberg's & Vieuxtemps' series of concerts at the East.

Rev. Dr. Monod is about to visit Toronto, to be present at the opening of Knox College.

Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

From the Philadelphia Press.

We are informed by a gentleman acquainted with the doings in the New-York Custom-House, that there have been seized and forfeited, during the last six months, goods that had been smuggled into that port, or entered by fraudulent invoice, of the value of near $200,000, most or all of which was detected through the vigilance of Surveyor Hart. This amount far exceeds the seizures previously made in any four years, and will soon put a stop to extensive frauds that are believed to have been practised upon the revenue at that and other ports.

One instance of the effect already produced by Mr. Hart's vigilance and superior detective arrangements was witnessed by our informant on a recent visit to that port.

Information had been received by Mr. Hart that a certain French fashionable "costumer," who imported largely in her line, was in the habit of smuggling laces and other articles of small bulk, but great value; and that she was then on a visit to Europe, and would, no doubt, smuggle in the same kind of goods on her return. She was watched, and all her baggage, &c., examined, but nothing found with her that had not been regularly invoiced and entered at the Custom-House. Mr. Hart, relying upon his information, and believing she had eluded his officers, and somehow or other got the goods clandestinely in, got a search warrant to examine her premises.

When this was presented she opened up all her stores for examination, and with a smile remarked to the officers that they were too late, and confessed that she had heretofore smuggled a large amount, but *this time* she had not attempted any, because she was told by the captain of the steamer that if she attempted to smuggle, Mr. Hart would certainly catch her and forfeit the goods. She took the advice and had acted honestly.

A Letter from the Canadian Prisoner Townsend.—The man McHenry, *alias* Townsend, now awaiting his second trial in Canada, writes a letter from Merrittsville jail in defence of his character. He is mortified at the insinuation that he peruses criminal literature, and says:

The cell in which I was incarcerated in Cleveland contained a few religious tracts, and among them was a copy of the *Dashing Highwayman, Claud Duval*, which miserable clap-trap I was accidentally perusing when some of the *Grand Experimental Company on the Extradition Laws* came in at the time, and observing the pamphlet, criticised considerably on the merits of the work. Next morning an article came out, headed, "Townsend; or, Straws show which way the wind blows. Townsend studies *Jack Sheppard, Claud Duval, The Dashing Highwayman, &c. &c.*"

This I suppose has been the cause of all, and will be the cause of all the litigation connected with my case.

In reference to card-playing, I do most solemnly swear I never played for money or other valuables in my life, nor do I calculate upon ever doing so. On the day mentioned, I was so annoyed by the importunities of persons coming into my cell by dozens, gaping like so many boys at the great *gyasticutas*, and so pertinent with their questions that I left my own cell and went into another in order to avoid them. But their feelings were so worked up previous to this by a prostituted press, that they followed me from cell to cell; when I picked up an old pack of cards and asked one of the prisoners to play, in order to pass the time: for their unmannerly gazing at me placed me in rather an embarrassing position. This was the first and last time cards have been in my hands since I came to Canada.

Financial Troubles—Mob at Paducah.—A messenger of the banking-house of Kinney, Espy & Co., of this city, just returned from a trip into Western Kentucky, proposing to exchange a carpet-bag of bills for one of gold, reports a curious state of facts at Paducah. He had a pile of notes of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, located at Paducah, and was approaching the banking-house to demand the specie, when he was beset by a crowd of boisterous fellows, who insisted that he should not present the notes. The President and Cashier of the Bank, however, behaved like gentlemen, telling the mobites that they were interfering with their (the bankers') business, as well as that of the messenger, and insisted on counting down the gold for the returned notes. The messenger then made his way to the house of the Paducah Branch of the Bank of Louisville. The officers of the concern were sitting on the stoops of the building, and the mob followed the messenger, and blocked his passage into the house. He made out, however, to inquire of the President of the institution whether he could have specie for his notes, and was answered "No." "Will you give me New-York Exchange?" "No!" "Will you give me Ohio notes?" "No!" Whereupon the mob cried "Move him—the d—d Ohio Abolitionist," a remark which hurt the feelings of the messenger very much. He was moved, however; compelled to leave town immediately. Even the telegraph offices were closed against him. He holds the officers of the bank personally responsible for the outrage.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Monday.*

The Newspaper men of Michigan have held a public Convention at Jackson to adopt rules and regulations for the government of the craft. It was resolved that all payments be made hereafter in advance.

The Sioux Indians at the Upper Agency in Minnesota are doing extremely well. They have a large surplus of corn and potatoes. There is an abundance of buffalo on the Sioux River and around Big Stone Lake.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1481, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 11, 1186, 1214, 1316, 1317, 1446, 1489, 1496, 1636. *Part II.*—Nos. 1445½, 1465, 1473, 1491½, 1508, 1545, 1549, 1551, 1555, 1556, 1609, 1616, 1657, 1659, 1660, 1663.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1807, 359, 528, 531, 533, 534, 541, 542, 553, 558, 560, 567, 570, 571, 38, 43, 230, 61, 341, 399, 537, 569, 572 to 583.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 153, 146, 1676, 184, 138, 66, 162½, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202. *Part II.*—Nos. 1616 to 1622, 1624 to 1629, 1631, 1633.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 126, 256, 29, 132, 7, 31, 63, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 80, 98, 116, 129, 130, 136, 148, 158, 159, 166, 171, 202, 220, 229, 254, 285.

The New Reservoir Case—Motion for Mandamus Denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, IN CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The People ex rel. Samuel B. Dinsmore and John M. Wood vs. The Croton Aqueduct Board.

For the people Messrs. Abbott Brothers.

Opposed Mr. Busteed and Mr. D. D. Field.

OPINION.—PEABODY, J.—The Croton Aqueduct Board in July, 1857, issued proposals and advertised for bids for the construction, at New-York Hill, of a new Reservoir for the Croton water, to cover 106 acres of land, and to be 40 feet in depth.

The relators in due time made their bid or estimate for the work, in which they offered to do it in 600 working days, for $524,298 97, which, they say, was a less sum than was bidden by any one else.

The defendants refused to consider or entertain the bid for two reasons, to which, on the argument, they added a third.

1. That the estimate of the relators was verified by the oath of one only of the relators, namely, Dinsmore, when it should have been by the oaths of both.

2. That the estimate, being made by the relators under the firm name of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., was in violation of the statute prohibiting the use of the words, "and Company," or "and Co.," except to represent an actual partner.

3. On the argument, the objection was made, for the first time, that the persons offering themselves as sureties, had not added to their names their places of residence respectively.

As to the first of these objections, Part 3, of Title 11, of an ordinance passed May 30, 1849, did establish certain regulations relative to contracts to be made, as follows: § 497 provides that each estimate shall contain, among other things:

I. The name and place of residence of the person making it.

II. The names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact.

III. That it is without connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is fair, &c.

IV. That no member of the Common Council, Head of Department, Chief of Bureau, Deputy thereof, or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested therein, &c., &c., &c. And section 498 provides as follows:

"It (meaning the estimate) shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making the estimate, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true."

An oath, in this case, was made by Dinsmore alone; and none was made by Wood, and it is urged, as a reason for excluding and refusing to consider the bid, that the oath was not sufficient, but the oath of both was required by the ordinance.

The estimate made by the relators (to quote the language in which they describe themselves) by John M. Wood, of Portland, Me., and Samuel P. Dinsmore, of the City, County and State of New-York, "under the name and style of Dinsmore, Wood & Co."

The argument, on both sides, seemed to assume, that the estimate was made by the firm of Samuel P. Dinsmore & Co., composed of the relators, and, I am inclined to think, that this is the case. The parties describe themselves in the body of the paper by, and in form make the estimate in, their individual names, adding thereto the words, "under the name and style of Dinsmore, Wood & Co." It commences, "Proposals" * * * * "made by John W. Wood, of * * * and Samuel P. Dinsmore of" * * *. They do not assume to contract in form as a firm, nor do they even describe themselves as members of, or say that they compose the firm. This looks more like the act of the individuals jointly, than that of the partnership, but the addendum "under the name and style of Dinsmore, Wood & Co.," is entirely unmeaning, unless it means that the individuals, who are so described, are acting as the firm or partnership of that name. This, I think, is the meaning of the language at this part of the proposals, and the signatures are quite consistent with this interpretation. The paper is signed with the full names of the two partners individually, and also with the name of the firm; and here the name of the firm seems to be entirely without effect or purpose, if the act is not done by it rather than the individuals; whereas, the use of the names of the partners, (although unnecessary,) is not so inconsistent with the idea that they intend to contract as a partnership firm.

Assuming then, that the bid is made by the partnership-firm of Dinsmore, Wood & Co., composed of Samuel P. Dinsmore and John M. Wood, is the oath of Dinsmore alone, a compliance with section 498, which requires that "it (the estimate) shall be verified by the oath in writing, of the party making the estimate," &c. &c.

To my mind this question is one of no ordinary difficulty; and the very able arguments have left me in great doubts about it. The literal meaning of the word "party" affords no guide. It is as consistent with the claim of one party as the other. It means as naturally a body composed of several individuals, as a body sole and individual, and no more so. The term "party," used in reference to a contract like this, (for this estimate is a contract in itself, or one part of a contract,) may as readily mean a class or body consisting of several members, who hold a certain relation to it, as one member, the sole representative of that interest; and the term would be equally proper in speaking of the author of this estimate, if that author were a single man, or a partnership-firm, or a corporation; or, indeed, any number of persons composing the body, provided they were united in interest and acting jointly as a unit.

In this case, for instance, Messrs. Dinsmore and Wood were, beyond all question, competent members of the firm of Dinsmore, Wood & Co.; and, as to the world, and all persons other than themselves, whenever they act together as a firm, they are properly styled a party to the transaction in reference to which they act; while among themselves (inter sese) each of them, in reference to the other, is properly styled a party, and the two together are properly, as to each other, styled parties. Each of them, for instance, is a party to the contract of partnership between them, while the two together, are with equal propriety styled a party or one party in relation to this estimate or contract.

The abstract, lexicographical definition, or meaning of the term affords no aid in this inquiry everywhere implies unity; but is as properly used to signify a unit composed of many parts, as an individual, or one incapable of division, actual or speculative, if such a one can be.

We must, therefore, look to other sources for light on this subject. It must be drawn from the context and the connection in which it is used, and, here too, it can be found only with great difficuly and very dim.

Section 497 provides that the estimate shall contain (1st) "The name and place of residence of the *person* making the same." Here the word "person" is used. Not that the estimate must not be made by more than one person, for it evidently may be made by more than one; while the word itself cannot literally signify more than one; and the meaning of this sentence is, that the estimate must contain the name and place of residence of the person making it, *and the names and places of residence of the persons, if there be more than one person, making it.*

So subdivision second of the same action provides that the estimate shall contain the names of all persons interested with "*him*," as if the bid or estimate could only be made by a single person, which, (as I have said,) it is apparent to any one, could not have been intended.

In both these places in this section (497) the words used, when the author or maker of the estimate is intended, are words which in themselves can mean only one; and yet so obvious is the necessity for applying these provisions to a case where the bid is made by more than one, that the legal reading of it must, in each case, be made to induce in its signification and interest the plural as well as the singular of these words. No one can doubt that this section requires that the estimate shall contain, (First,) the name and place of residence of the person,—and the names and places of residence of the *persons*, if there be more than one person, &c. &c., and (Second) that it shall contain the names of all persons interested with "him"—or *them* if the bid be made by more than one person.

The next section of the ordinance (498) is the one above quoted, which requires the verification of the estimate by the written oath of "the party" making it. Here the word "party" is used in speaking of the same being who, in the preceding section is always spoken of as "person." Here too, as there, it is quite certain that the author of the bid spoken of may be either one person or more, and the word "party" is intended to express one or more, as the bid may be made by one or more.

The word "person," in the preceding section, wherever it occurs, means one or more, and should be read "person or persons." The change of phraseology, in passing from that section to this, is the substitution of the word "party" in this for the word "person," in the preceding; and, as the word used to express the same meaning in the earlier section must evidently be read to signify one or more, so must its substitute or representative be so read, and "party" here means and must be held to embrace all the persons making it, be the number one or more. This section, then, requiring the verification of the estimate by the oath of the party making it, in effect, requires the verification of it by the oath of the party (person or persons) making it, whatever the number may be.

The definite article before the word oath is more consistent with this than the opposing theory. If the section required only *an* oath of the party, it would be less definite, and if it required only "verification by the party *in* oath," it might be more easily held that a single oath was sufficient. If it required that it should by *an* oath of the party making it, I should think that the oath of any one of several persons composing the party would certainly be sufficient. So the use of the same article before the word "party" tends to strengthen my view. The oath of a party would not so certainly mean the oath of more than one of several persons composing the party. I think that the language "*the* oath of *the* party" naturally means more than the language "oath of the party," and more than "an oath of the party;" and still more plainly, more than "an oath of a party," or "oath of a party."

In the view I have taken, it is not necessary to the decision of this motion, that I should consider the other reasons urged for refusing to entertain the bid.

Whether the error was one of form or substance, may be somewhat doubtful, though I am inclined to think that the entire omission of the oath of a party, whose oath is required, is matter of substance; that the verbal statement of the objection, by the board, to Mr. Dinsmore, is a good notice to both of the defect. The bill, I think, did not conform to the ordinance strictly, and as the rule established by precedents, by which I am bound, is *strictissimus*, I am compelled to refuse the peremptory *mandamus*.

His Honor directed that the order should not be entered until Monday, so as to allow counsel time to take the necessary proceedings. The case, therefore, is not yet formally decided.

Mrs. Cunningham's Bail—Judge Peabody's Decision Reversed—The Lady Still Free.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, Oct. 17.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

Mrs. Cunningham, with her counsel, was present at the opening of the Court. Mr. Chatfield stated that she was present pursuant to the order of the Court, though he had very serious doubts as to whether the Court had jurisdiction in the case, and she protested against such jurisdiction and he claimed that the case was not appealable. He desired that the protest should be entered.

Judge MITCHELL said the conclusion to which the Court had come, was that the Recorder had jurisdiction, and that his decision was conclusive until revised by the Court. It was unnecessary for them to pass upon the merits of the case, and the order would be that the order of Judge PEABODY be revised, and the decision made by the Recorder be conclusive, unless revised by that Court; and that a copy of this order be filed in the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Chatfield thought that as the decision was prepared, nothing which he could say ought to influence the decision. Yet, perhaps, as he was better prepared, he could argue the case more successfully now than when it was first heard. It was Mrs. Cunningham's right to have been before the Recorder at the time the motion was made. Judge PEABODY was said to be sitting as a Commissioner, whereas he sat as a Judge.

Judge MITCHELL said that Mr. Chatfield could enter the facts as stated by him in regard to his denial of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Hall said that he considered it as a matter of law, that it was only necessary for a prisoner to be present at his trial, but upon an argument his presence could be dispensed with.

Judge MITCHELL remarked that the Court did not intend to give any decision on that question. He said that the Court had a written opinion in regard to the *habeas corpus* which it was unnecessary to read. The conclusions of the Judges were that the order of Judge Peabody should be reversed and the decision of the Recorder affirmed; and that a copy of this order should be filed in the Court of General Sessions.

District-Attorney Hall said the whole record now being before the Court, on a *certiorari*, with the recognizances of the defendant to appear and obey the order of this Court, he moved in behalf of the people that upon the judgment just rendered the recognizance be annulled, and the defendant be committed to the proper custody.

Mr. Chatfield demanded as a matter of right that the prisoner be heard upon that motion. If the Court meant to say that a prisoner to whom bail has once been denied can never be admitted to bail hereafter, then this order might be granted. The effect would be that the prisoner might rot in jail. He would like to know whether the rights obtained by the prisoner under the rules of law were to be overturned by this Court.

Judge MITCHELL thought that was not exactly proper language to address to the Court.

Mr. Chatfield hoped the Court would make no application of his remarks to itself. There was no reason that this prisoner should be treated with undue severity.

Judge MITCHELL—You are not to assume that the Court intends to apply any rule to this prisoner other than it would to any other in like circumstances.

Mr. Chatfield said he intended to say only that so far as the law is concerned, she stands upon the same footing with any other prisoner.

Judge MITCHELL said they had only decided upon a dry proposition of law, without reference to the individual affected, whether rich or poor.

Mr. Chatfield did not doubt the impartiality of the Court, but having determined the question of law, he begged that the Court would not go beyond that. The giving of the recognizance was a condition precedent to obtaining the *certiorari*.

Mr Hall said the Court of Sessions had now no jurisdiction, and argued that it was the duty of this Court to take whatever action it would have been proper for that Court to take under the judgment just rendered. He cited the statutes on the subject, among others that, in case of a person indicted a warrant for arrest may be issued by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Chatfield—If that be true, it is unnecessary for my friend to trouble this Court with his motion. If he supposes he has the power to issue his warrant and arrest the defendant, I advise him to make the experiment. He proceeded to argue that in contemplation of law Mrs. Cunningham was already in custody, being under bonds. If Mr. Hall desired her to be recommitted, he should have given notice of the motion, and shown that there was danger to the public in permitting her to go at large, and not spring this trap upon them.

Judge MITCHELL—Recollect that you were notified that such a motion would be made.

Mr. Chatfield—There was notice that if she was not here to-day there would be a motion for a bench warrant.

Mr. Hall—And that if she was here in a certain event I should move to re-commit.

Mr. Chatfield—I heard nothing of the kind.

Judge MITCHELL said their decision was only upon the facts up to the time of the decision of the Recorder. If Mrs. Cunningham should be kept in prison without trial, unreasonably, that would present a new state of facts.

The Court finally ordered that Mrs. Cunningham should remain at liberty on her last recognizance, until the next meeting of the Court, when a motion to annul that recognizance will be made.

THE TRIAL FOR PRODUCING THE BABY.

In regard to Mrs. Cunningham's approaching trial for attempting to pass off a bogus baby as the child of Dr. Burdell, Mr. Chatfield stated that he supposed that the District-Attorney would consent to have the case tried in Dutchess County. He supposed that there would be no objections to this, and the ends of justice would be as well secured.

Mr. Hall said that the same objections applied to Dutchess County as to New-York, as far as the trouble in getting a Jury could be regarded. In Orange County the case could be tried earlier than in Dutchess County, for the Circuit there is held at the same time as the Oyer and Terminer, on the second Tuesday in November.

Mr. Chatfield agreed to the proposition of Mr. Hall, to have the trial in Orange County. He said it was the wish of both his client and himself that she would be tried upon this indictment, and she would be ready to meet it.

It was finally agreed that this trial should take place at Newburg, Orange County, on the second Tuesday in November, but the settlement of the order was postponed until the 29th inst.

THE CASE OF CANGEMI.

Mr. Blankman, of counsel for Michele Gangemi, addressed the Court at some length, saying that the honorable Judge of the Court of Sessions had assigned Mr. Ashmead and himself as counsel for Mr. Cangemi, who was in distressed circumstances. Mr. Ashmead was now out of town, and as it was arranged to change the place of trial to another county, he would ask that the matter be postponed until Mr. Ashmead should return, so that he could consult with him. He had spent considerable time in attending to the case, and as the Court had made no provision in regard to defraying the expenses attending a trial out of the City he would urge this as a further reason for an allowance of time for him to consult with his associate.

Mr. Hall was happy to inform his learned friend of a fact with which he had not yet become acquainted. The Italian residents of this city had raised a sum of $400 and would probably raise more, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Mr. Cangemi's counsel. He would agree to a postponement of the motion to change the place of trial, if Mr. Blankman would consent to bring the case to trial at the Circuit in November.

Mr. Blankman said that he supposed Mr. Hall was joking when he spoke of that $400. He would rather not give his consent to go to trial upon so short a notice; for if the motion was postponed now, it could not be heard until the 29th instant, which would leave him only four days to prepare for trial.

Judge MITCHELL remarked that it was not probable that the presiding Judge would press the case for trial on the first day of the term.

Mr. Blankman finally consented to agree to the proposition of Mr. Hall, although, as he said, he saw no necessity to change the place of trial at all.

THE DISCHARGED POLICEMEN.

Mr. Dean stated that there were several hundred policemen discharged, which discharge they alleged was illegal. Mandamuses had been issued, in two cases, and one had been argued. He was desirous that the matter should be settled. He desired the Court should specify some day when the cases could be argued and determined. It was therefore decided that they should be argued on Thursday, the 29th inst.

DECISIONS.

Chamberlain vs. Townsend—Default to be opened on terms.

Goicouria vs. Oaksmith, et al.—Order of Special Term to be modified without costs.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practise at the Bar: Charles H. Bailey, Erastus F. Brown, Alexander Lamont, Geo. H. Bissell, Jonathan G. Eveleth, Peter Cook.

The Court was then adjourned until the 29th inst.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Joseph D. Beers vs. Samuel G. Lyon.—Order affirmed with costs.

Herman H. Linniman vs. John S. Schufeldt.—Application denied without prejudice.

Samuel Ford vs. Henry J. David et al.—Judgment modified.

The United States Trust Company, receivers, &c., vs. Dennis Harris.—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

Coe S. Buchanan vs. Arthur Morrell et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Ward vs. Bishop.—Case not in a condition to be heard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Richard L. Purdy vs. James Muherhill, &c.—Order overruling demurrer.

George W. Stake vs. James S. Davis—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

Arthur Green vs. Thomas Russell, &c.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Antoine Bounard vs. Emile Pierre—Application for judgment granted, unless defendant answered within ten days.

William Hannah vs. Samuel P. Townsend—Referred to E. Kirkland, Esq.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 17.

Before Justices Osborn and Davison.

The Calendar was not very lengthy—24 prison cases, 5 suspended cases and 24 bail cases—but it took a great while to dispose of it. A great many were discharged, as a great many always are, because the complainants failed to appear against them; but the majority of the cases that were tried were trying to the patience of the Judges. One lawyer appeared to be retained for the defendant in nearly every case, and his efforts in behalf of the thieves and vagabonds, who were his clients, were persistent if not praiseworthy. "Leave all the cases in which Mr. —— is engaged till the last," said Judge OSBORN, at length, addressing the clerk, "we shall never get through with them at this rate."

Catharine Donnelly was brought to the bar on a charge of having appropriated to her own consumption a dressed hog, the property of Daniel Nichols. The evidence was conclusive against her. She was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. "She's an old bummer," remarked Judge OSBORN; "she's been here several times before."

Ann Miller was accused by Adelaide Phillips with committing a very aggravated and unprovoked assault upon her, Oct. 15. The testimony only partially substantiated the complaint. "It doesn't appear to be anything very violent after all," said Judge OSBORN. Ann was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Thomas Simpson, a very small boy, passing a shoestore, Oct. 14, saw a pair of gaiters suspended by a string outside. He cut the string and ran off with the gaiters, was seen, pursued, arrested and arraigned. *Clerk*—What have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—Another boy gave it to me. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Eleven, going on twelve, Sir. He was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

The case of John Murphy, charged with beating his wife Margaret, Oct. 13, was disposed of with commendable expedition. *Judge Osborn*—This your husband? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Ever beat you before? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, often. *Judge Osborn*—Does he support you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you want us to do with him? *Witness*—Whatever you think right, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—(to prisoner)—What do you say to this? *Prisoner*—Nothing. *Judge Osborn*—Guilty, Penitentiary two months.

Catherine Henderson was a servant in Thomas C. Smith's employment. She was found guilty of stealing from him (Oct. 13) bottles of wine, some silks, ribbons, &c., all worth $10. The Court suspended sentence.

Frederick Finchell, it was proved, stole Maria Schloston's gold watch, value $25. Counsel pleaded insanity in his behalf. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if he's insane, they'll transfer him from the island to the Lunatic Asylum. We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months.

Jacob Fisher, a lad, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing one dozen stockings from Alexander Hirdenheimer, Oct. 14.

Patrick Simmons, a clerk in George Keyes' store, No. 343 Eighth-avenue, within the last two months, it was alleged, embezzled $25 worth of dry goods. This case occupied a great deal of time. The complainant exhibited a long list of the property and his clerks testified against the defendant. *Counsel*—These people seem to be red-mouthed for this man's blood. [Laughter.] *Witness*—What do you mean by "red-mouthed for this man's blood?" What do you mean by that, Sir? What do you mean? *Counsel*—I mean what I say. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, never mind that. The case was adjourned till Tuesday to give the prisoner an opportunity to procure the attendance of one of his witnesses to good character.

The case of Robert Nichol, charged with stealing a barrel of flour, the property of Matthew J. Cluff, from the barge *Irene*, was also adjourned till Tuesday.

James Gallagher was sent up for two months for stealing a pair of cassimere pantaloons worth $3 50 from Hymen Israel, Oct. 16.

James Hogan was arraigned *ad sectam* Matthew Cogan, of No. 80 Chatham-street. Cogan said Hogan transferred from his (Cogan's) to his (Hogan's) possession a case of surgical instruments, Oct. 16. *Judge Osborn*—Hogan, what have you got to say? *Prisoner*—Nothing to say, Sir; I found it on a stoop. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

William Holland and Diedrick Detels were unitedly guilty of the enormity of stealing 1 ham, Oct. 16. William was arrested, but Diedrick was not. *Judge Osborn* (sternly)—What did you steal that ham for? *Prisoner*—To satisfy hunger. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—I'm sure he was starving, Sir. [The prisoner had a consumptive look.] *Judge Osborn*—Well, I suppose a great many will steal to keep from starving this Winter. We'll send him out to the island till the hard times are over, I guess. Then he won't have to steal. We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

John Julian, so swore Isabella Aversche, committed a violent assault and battery upon her, Oct. 14, striking her with a shovel. The witnesses for the defence said the complainant was the aggressor. One, a German, kissed the book and said that the complainant struck the prisoner three times in the face with her parasol. "She did wants him to lick her, but he didn't do it. [With emphasis.] No, he didn't do it. Julian was fined $5.

Lewis Stephens and George Levi were brought to the bar, and Catharine Storne took the stand. She charged them with stealing some billiard balls, Oct. 16. *Judge Osborn*—Did this woman keep the cues, or whatever you call it? It appeared that she kept the game. The prisoners were sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Anthony Hoyle attempted to arrest a thief who had picked a lady's pocket, Oct. 15, when two men, who gave their names as Bernard Smith and Robert Smith, set upon him and beat him in a violent manner. The thief escaped, but complainant's assailants were arrested. They were tried, found guilty, and sent to Blackwell's Island for three months each.

John Daley and Thomas McGuire, both boys, were sent to the House of Refuge, on a charge of petit larceny.

Mary Bresnahan was fined $5 for assaulting and beating a woman who bore the same name, Mary Bresnahan.

Stephen Hamburgher was caught in the act of stealing $1 25 worth of China toys, Oct. 10. Ronald A. McDonald, a lad, was witness and complainant. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 967 bbls., including 772 bbls. Pearls, and 215 bbls. Pots. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 37½@ $6 50 ꝑ 100 lbs.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says: "There has been a steady demand for Quercitron Bark, without change from last week's quotations. Sales of 40 hhds. No. 1 at $35 ꝑ ton. Tanner's Bark is very dull." The following is a statement of the inspection of Quercitron Bark at the port of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1857:

	Hhds.	Bags.
July	424	—
August	534	61
September	711	104
Total	1,669	165

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at unchanged prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c.; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet. Prices are entirely nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active, and prices close in favor of buyers. Sales 8,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 75@ 4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 80@ 4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 8 50

Canadian is in limited demand at languid rates; sales 350 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 25@$6 75 ꝑ bbl. Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales, 850 bbls. good mixed to choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine. ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. Sales 15,000 bushels, including Upper Lake Spring at $1 08, red Western at $1 11; fair to good white Southern at $1 33@$1 37½; and choice red do. at $1 27½ ꝑ bushel. Corn is in light supply and fair request at firmer rates. Sales 20,000 bushels at 74c.@75 for mixed Western, delivered, ꝑ bushel. Some 300 bushels new-crop yellow Corn—the first received this season—were sold in Philadelphia this week at 65c, ꝑ bushel. It was from New-Jersey, and was in exceedingly good condition. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are dull and down to 50c. @52c. for Western, 48c.@51c. for State; 42c.@48c. for Jersey; and 35c.@41c. for Southern, ꝑ bush.

HAY—River is in demand, and is worth, for shipment, 50c.@70c., according to quality, ꝑ 100 ℔s. The supply is moderate.

HIDES—Remain quiet and depressed. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, 262,000,—against 8,000 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Small lots are taken at 6c.@10c. ꝑ ℔., but there is no general inquiry.

IRON—Appears dull and heavy. Best brands Scotch Pig, $28@$29, 6 months; do. Refined Bar, $65@$70, 6 months; do. Common Bar, $55@$60, 6 months; do Boiler Plate, 3½c.@3¾c., 6 months; do Sheet, No. 1 to 28, 4½c.@4¾c., 6 months.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland, 62c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive at old quotations.

OILS—Attract very little attention, and are heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Small sales have been effected at $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, and $17 25@$17 50 for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 11c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon, 11c.@13c. ꝑ ℔. Lard is heavy and unsettled. The transactions, since our last embrace 270 bbls. common to choice, at 13c.@15c. ꝑ ℔. Beef is quiet and depressed. The transactions since our last consist of 90 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $14 75@$15 75 for extra Western do., ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $25 ꝑ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ꝑ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c. @23c. for prime to choice do., ꝑ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@8½c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid, at $3 25@ $4 25 ꝑ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Mr. HULL reports sales of only 4,000 Curaçoa Goat, at 65c.@66c., 6 months credit.

SUGARS—Are in fair request at former quotations. Sales 25 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5½c.@7½c., chiefly within the range. ꝑ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. The Richmond *Whig*, of the 16th inst., says: "The market during the week has been quiet, and the transactions small. We quote lugs at $6@ $9; Leaf, common, $9 50@$11 50, good $12@$18 50, fine shipping $14@$16 50, and scarce. New primings, 75c.@$2 50 ꝑ 100. Receipts by canal last week, 101 hhds.; same time last year, 115 do." The Baltimore *Patriot*, of Friday evening, states that: "Maryland tobacco has been in very light receipt this week, and transactions, in consequence, were limited. Shippers generally seem more disposed to purchase, although not at the present rates, but holders are unwilling to give way, and holding back for higher prices. We now quote: Maryland Brown Leaf at $9@$9 50, as to quality; Inferior short seconds, $7@$7 50; Brown Leafy, $9@$10, and extra at $11@$14. Bay Tobacco still comes in slowly, and prices have rather a drooping tendency, but we still continue previous figures, viz: tipps at $9@$11; seconds $12@$15. The market has been cleared of Ohio Tobacco, consequently we omit quotations altogether, as there will be no more in market until the coming of the new crop, which will not be for six or eight weeks. There is but little doubt the market will then open at lower rates than have heretofore prevailed. Nothing doing in Kentucky Tobacco during the week, consequently we omit quotations. The inspections for the week were only 296 hhds. Maryland, and of other descriptions none." The New-Orleans *Price Current* of the 10th inst., remarks that: "Since the 150 hhds. said to have been sold on Saturday last, and referred to in our semi-weekly report, there has been no movement whatever in the market, so far as we are advised. We hear of some parties having orders, but the almost total suspension of Exchange operations deprives them of the means of entering the market, and it remains wholly inactive at the following nominal quotations; Lugs Factory 8c.@9c.; Planters, 9½c.@10c.; Leaf, inferior to common, 11c.@12½c.; do Fair, 13c.@13½c.; do. Fine, 14½c.@15½c.; do choice Clarksville, &c., 15c.@18c.; Frosted, 7c.@9½c. Arrived since the 6th inst. 5 hhds. Cleared since the 6th inst., none. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 9th inst., 9870 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20c. @21c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no important change. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@ 5-32d. ꝑ ℔.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ꝑ bbl. Grain, 4½d.@6½d. ꝑ bushel; Resin, 1s. 6d. @1s. 9d. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 2s. ꝑ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ꝑ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Clipper ship *Mary L. Sutton*, from Sandwich Islands to United States, with cargo of Oil at $14,000; a bark, 400 tons, to Cowes and a market, 600 hhds. Sugar, 35s.; a Swedish brig, 240 tons, to Cork and a market, Corn, 9d.; a British brig to Glasgow, Sugar, 25s.; a ship to Lisbon, Light Pipe Staves, $30, and Resin on private terms; a bark to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, about $25; a brig, same voyage, about $27; one, 215 tons, to Minatitian and back, Mahogany, $2,075; a brig, 200 tons, to Arroyo, P. R., Machinery, $1,200; a schooner, from a Southern port to Guadaloupe, Lumber, $11 50.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the banks of the Mississippi, in Shelby county, eighteen miles from Memphis, Tenn., two men named SLAUGHTER and MERRIWEATHER, became engaged on Monday last in a dispute with two men cutting wood there, which ended in a horrible fight. The wood-choppers commenced the affray with their axes, the other two men used shot-guns and revolvers; they were also assisted by a fierce dog. SLAUGHTER'S head was quickly split by the axe of one of the woodcutters, who in his turn was shot through the bowels by MERRIWEATHER; the wounded man, however, continued the fight. MERRIWEATHER received several cuts, from which he is not likely to recover, but he managed to crawl away and reach his home by the courage of the dog, who attacked his assailants so savagely that they could not prevent his retreat.

Colonel Wilder, President of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, intends to introduce a new and interesting feature into that part of the programme which relates to the exhibition of cattle. Usually, at the cattle shows in this part of the country, the cattle are exhibited *in the pens*—in which it is very difficult to see them. The Colonel proposes to walk the cattle up and down before the judges' stand—a hint for other Societies.

The "Hermitage" property in Tennessee, comprising five hundred acres, having been purchased by the State for $48,000, and the Federal Government having deferred acceptance of the proposition to convert it into a branch of the Military Academy, Gov. JOHNSON, in his last Message to the Legislature, recommends that it now be set apart as a permanent residence for all future Governors of the State.

The seventeenth Triennial Festival of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association was celebrated at Boston on Wednesday, by a banquet, speeches, &c. Faneuil Hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and at the dinner the memory of past celebrities was duly honored. Gov. Gardner and Hon. Caleb Cushing made speeches.

The potato rot prevails to an alarming extent in the southern part of New-Jersey. In Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester Counties, many of the farmers will not realize more than one-third of an ordinary crop.

Twelve years ago the construction of the new Capitol of Tennessee was commenced. It is slowly dragging along, and has already cost the State the sum of $1 264,072.

The Vermont State Prison has 70 inmates; the State Insane Asylum 413. Of 2,712 patients received in the latter, 2,299 have been discharged, more than half of them cured.

The Primitive Baptists of North Carolina, organized under the title of the "Kehukee Association," resolve that they will hereafter fellowship with the North.

The ship *William Penn* sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool on Saturday with a very heavy cargo of Breadstuffs—5,900 bbls. Flour, and 12,350 bushels of Wheat.

A lager-bier house affray in Baltimore, on Sunday night, resulted in the death of one Andrew Haeslinger and the wounding of Deputy-Marshal MANLY.

A warehouse porter in Rochester has been detected in the appropriation of the goods of his employers, Fish & Mudgett, to a considerable amount.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the State of Wisconsin, as per last exhibit, is $150,000,000; State tax $300,000.

The French Canadian Protestants have organized a Church at Belle Riviere, C. E.; the French Canadian Missionary Society donating the site.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SERVANTS.—A MAN as waiter, one of correct principles, and who thoroughly understands his business. Also, a woman, as cook who understands making bread and pastry, and the cooking of meats. None need apply without good City references as to character. Apply to Mrs. HITCHCOCK, Clinton-av., fifth door from Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A CLERK, who writes a good hand; one who has had some experience in a law office preferred. Address Box No. 1,591 New-York Post Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE TIMES.

PERILS OF FAST LIVING, OR THREE PER CENT. A MONTH.

I'VE BEEN THINKING; OR THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD.

A YEAR OF CONSOLATION (some of us will want more than that.)

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

A STAR IN THE CLOUDS.

A GOOD TIME COMING. Together with a choice selection of valuable and standard works, for sale at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, No. 140 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Spruce-sts. J. S. ANDREWS.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1857.

The new, grand and romantic Fairy Spectacle, entitled BOREAS.

Pronounced by all an unequaled success, Even in this establishment.

THE RAVELS and ROLLA

To commence with the ballet of ACALISTA.

Acalista....................Signorina Rolla

Followed by the new pantomime of BOREAS.

With entirely new and original gorgeous scenery, machinery, magical changes, tricks, costumes, &c.

Characters by the wonderful RAVELS, and their Great Double Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the present financial crisis, and in order to enable even the most economical to witness this extraordinary spectacle, the Management has determined to throw open the whole splendid Tier of UPPER BOXES at the reduced price of 25 cents; entrance on Crosby-st. Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes, 50 cents.

Alteration of Time—Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall....................Sole Lessee

(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)

Mr. F. B. Conway....................Stage Manager

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.

Third week of the GRAND RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.

In consequence of the increasing demands for places to witness the grand ballet of FAUST, it will be repeated on Monday and Tuesday, when it must be withdrawn to make room for forthcoming novelties.

MONDAY, Oct. 19,

will be presented the grand ballet of FAUST,

supported by the entire resources of the ballet troupe, under the immediate supervision of Sig. DOMENICO RONZANI.

Mlle. Louise Lamoureux and Sig. Filippo Baratti will dance their celebrated grand Pas de Deux in the gorgeous Palace Scene of FAUST.

Previous to the ballet the farce of THE MARRIED RAKE.

Flighty....................Mr. F. B. Conway

Mrs. Trictrac....................Mrs. F. B. Conway

On Thursday will be produced the grand fantastic fairy ballet, in four tableaux, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, entitled IL CAVALLO D'ORO (The Golden Horse.) This celebrated ballet has been many weeks in preparation and will be presented on a scale of costly splendor, with new scenery, (by Geo. Heister,) entirely new and superb costumes, gorgeous appointments, rivaling the most notable efforts of this establishment, already famous for the grandeur of its spectacular presentations.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1857,

will be performed an original comedy, in three acts, written expressly for this company by C. T. P. Ware, Esq., entitled SPLENDID MISERY.

NEW LOCAL SCENERY, STAGE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Glitter... Mr. Jefferson | Frank....................Mr. Peters

Mr. Nap Silky. Mr. G. Jordan | Bob....................Mr. Howard

Highflyer... Mr. Wheatleigh | Jenkins....................Mr. Duncan

Mr. Prindle.. J. H. Stoddart | Julia....................Miss Thompson

Roscinsko......Mr. Burnett | Angeline....................Annie Taylor

Mrs. Glitter....................Miss Laura Keene

Mrs. Crin. Hoopley....................Mrs. Wells

To conclude with the screaming old farce of THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Diggory.... Mr. Jefferson | Alwinkle .... Mr. Burnett

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF MISS CUSHMAN.

Monday—First night of a new tragic play, THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.

Tisbe, the Actress....................Miss Cushman

Angelo.......Mr. C. Fisher | Rodolpho.......Mr. W. Briggs

Catarina....................Miss Susan Denin

With the farce of THE DUMB BELLE.

On Wednesday—ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Miss Cushman. Her last night of engagement.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor....................Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents | Pit..........12 cents

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,

Will be acted the thrilling drama of LA TOUR DE NESLE.

To be followed by the beautiful drama entitled SATAN IN PARIS.

To conclude with the drama of SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-ST.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager........A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 19, will commence with ONISKA.

After which BION THE WANDERER.

To conclude with YANKEE HEIRESS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.—AMERICAN INSTITUTE—CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Annual Address will be delivered in the Palace by HON. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

EXTRA ATTRACTION.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GREAT FAIR.

GRAND CONCERT ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, By Dodworth's Full Cornet Band, of Sixty Performers.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture, "La Sirene"....................Auber
2. Selections, "La Fille du Regiment,"....................Donizetti
3. March, "Du Tannhauser,"....................Wagner
4. Song, "Kathleen Mavoorneen,"....................Crouch
5. March, "Pholexicon"....................Dodworth
6. Melange, "Robert Le Diable,"....................Meyerbeer

PART II.

7. Overture, "William Tell,"....................Rossini
8. Fantasia, "Anvil Chorus,"....................Verdi
9. Song, "Home Sweet Home,"....................Bishop
10. Polka, "Tetonia,"....................Freising
11. Pot Pourri, "Martha,"....................Flotow
12. Quickstep, "Camp,"....................Strauss

THE GREAT FAIR.

Additions are constantly being made, and the exposition is now in the zenith of its prosperity.

THE GREAT AQUARIA and A NEW AND IMPROVED CALLIOPE, of great capacity, having three octaves, were entered on Saturday.

THE HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL display has been renewed.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6¾ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3¾ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

EMPIRE HALL.

No. 596 Broadway. Dr. KANE'S Arctic Voyages, magnificently illustrated and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the POLAR REGIONS, with a description by Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, discoverer of the open Polar Sea. Dr. KANE'S Arctic dresses, celebrated dog "Etah," rifle and other relics, on view EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,

Will be opened at THE OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway. On TUESDAY next.

From 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents.

B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION of BRITISH ART

Will be opened on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at the new galleries of the National Academy of Design in 10th-st., one door from Broadway. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND ASCENSION ON A WHEEL. THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, THE AQUARIA; OR TRANSPARENT MARINE GARDENS—This AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE. After which, DARING ASCENSION ON A WHEEL, by Guillaume Carlo. Songs, Dances, &c., by THE CARLO FAMILY. THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in "THE LADY'S DREAM." To conclude with the Comic Ballet Pantomime, entitled THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. THE CARLO FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. FRENTZ, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS Amateur Dramatic Associations of this City are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother, JOHN G. TAYLOR, this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 58 Prince-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. By request of D. HUME, President of the J. R. S. D. C.

W. S. NORMAN, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise in same proportion. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

The public are respectfully informed that THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS Will give on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, A GRAND CONCERT.

The sale of seats will begin on Thursday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Oct. 19, and TUESDAY, Oct. 20, will be performed the great drama of PAST AND PRESENT.

produced on Friday evening at this theatre with such unqualified success. The exquisite portraiture of

Mr. Blake..............of..........Larose, the old steward

Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Hoey. } of { De Flonville and Julian,

Together with the characteristic and excellent acting of the other performers in the cast, have completed an ensemble of the most perfect kind. The drama is laid during and after the great French Revolution, and is certainly one of the very best of the day. In consequence of its success the new comedy of CAPRICE; OR, LOVER AND HUSBAND, and the reappearance of MR. LESTER will be postponed. PAST AND PRESENT will be followed by a new petite comedy of the times, entitled A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF trustworthy and competent domestic Protestants and Catholics of all nations, having good testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Families in want of servants of undoubted ability may rely upon being suited with such. This establishment is conducted by an American, and all who may favor us with their patronage may be assured upon having none except they are really capable and trusty. N. B.—Families residing in the country will be supplied by inclosing fare and addressing J. S. MORGAN.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO THOROUGHLY competent servants; one to cook, wash and iron, the other for chambermaid and waiter; each with a reference of over two years. Also, several pleasant, intelligent Protestant nurses, acquainted with care of children, and proficient in all kinds of family sewing. The references of these servants denote their excellence, and ladies in want of superior domestics will find many at this establishment, which still maintains its supremacy for servants of genuine merit, and most distinguished patronage. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the old-established institute, at No. 72 6th-av., (founded in 1842,) where an abundant supply of sober, honest, capable, industrious, well recommended girls can be had. The proprietor has known many of these girls during periods of five, ten to fifteen years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and trustworthy women, one an English Protestant professed cook; one who thoroughly understands her duties; will assist in the washing. The other is a Scotch girl, who can act in the capacity either of chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; will assist in the fine washing; their references denote that they are really meritorious and know how to appreciate good situations. Apply this day or Monday, at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, WITH two years' City reference, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country, one as nurse and seamstress, or as regular seamstress; makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle; takes the entire charge of a baby; wages $7. The other as laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in style, fluting; will go West or travel; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse, to take the charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse and seamstress; one who understands cutting out and fitting children's clothes. The best of City reference. Address No. 71 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing, or would have no objection to go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situations; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 290 33d-st., west of the 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Inquire at No. 71 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT German woman as chambermaid or nurse; is neat in person, of pleasing address, and can come well recommended. Also by a young Scotch woman, to do the housework in a small family. Has best City references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family, also, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 54 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the home of her present employer where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED.—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, having been for nine years with her present employer, desires a situation. Inquire at No. 43 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., 2 to 4 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; can give the best City and country references, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address J. A., at this office, for two days.

WANTED.—TWO NEAT, INTELLIGENT COLORED girls want situations; one as laundress or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c.; they are willing and able to do their work; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as professed cook; makes good bread and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; will be found anxious to give satisfaction; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT first-class servants, both colored and white, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WELL experienced, a situation as nurse, or seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; is well recommended by the first families in the City. Apply to No. 7 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a store of any description. Understands book-keeping; will bind himself to learn a good trade. Address W. Y. C., at this office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 128 Laurens-st., Brooklyn. Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; is also a good embroiderer; unqualified reference can be given as to character, honesty, &c. Call at the office of Dr. BURNS, No. 399 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS chambermaid and waiter, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; is a neat sewer; lived two years in her last place; would go a short way in the country. To be seen until suited at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WISHES a situation as chambermaid, or to attend children; reasonable wages for the first month. Call at No. 7 Elizabeth-st., for J. E. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough dressmaker, plain sewer and hair-dresser. Would work by the day or week. City reference. Call at 113 East 14th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 20th st., for 2 days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day or week to work; she understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; has good City reference. Address No. 34 Jane-st., corner of 4th.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble, none but a first-class family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University place.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A LADY DESIRING TO go South wishes a situation as preceptress in a young Ladies' Seminary, or to teach French, Italian, drawing, composition and writing, or as governess in a family. Her testimonials and references are of the highest respectability. Address S. D., Box No. 2,396 New-York Post-Office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1857.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The returns of the election in Kansas are still incomplete, and the character of the newly-elected Legislature is involved in doubt. Advices from Lawrence to the 10th, claim a Free-State majority in both branches, but it is added that in many precincts the judges are throwing out votes upon the ground of alleged informality, and that they are very likely in this way to secure a pro-slavery majority. A letter from Quindaro gives the Free-State men nine and the others four of the Councilmen, and says the House of Representatives will contain twenty-two Free-State men and thirteen Pro-Slavery men, with four districts to hear from. **Parrott**'s majority as Delegate is over 5,000 In view of this result, the Chicago *Times*, which is regarded as the special organ of Senator **Douglas**, asserts that Kansas must be a free State, and that the sooner the evident wish of the people is allowed to prevail in this matter, the better.

The result of the Ohio election is yet undecided, although the probabilities are in favor of the election of **Chase**, the Republican candidate for Governor. The Republican returns give him 1,004 majority, and the Democrats concede him 800 majority. The vote is so close, however, that the Republicans do not yet claim a victory, as the official returns may decide against them.

The new currency arrangement has had a favorable effect on the money market, as well as on general business. The banks discounted freely on Friday and Saturday to their regular dealers, and in a few instances took outside paper, where the circulation is to go into the country. The Stock Exchange fluctuated but slightly,—though it was characterized by less buoyancy. **Winslow, Lanier & Co.**'s suspension—previously reported—had a depressing effect. At the close the market was steady. Foreign Exchanges left off at 100@103 ℘ cent. The week's imports were $3,259,743, against $2,626,616 same week last year. The week's exports were $1,774,874, against $1,530,798 the corresponding week in 1856. The export of specie was $120,000, against $1,551,015 same week last year.

Saturday was a rather dull day in general business. Flour and Wheat attracted less attention, especially from home dealers,—and prices closed languidly. Corn was a shade dearer,—the supply having been inadequate to the requirements of buyers. Provisions continued depressed, and prices tended downward. Groceries were less sought after at unchanged figures. Nothing really new transpired in other branches of trade. There were 788 vessels of all classes in port.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived yesterday, with advices from Havana to the 14th. Sugars are reported as being more active, in consequence of favorable reports from Europe, and large shipments were being made for that market. The weather was very favorable, and it is certain that the Sugar crop will be very large. A Norwegian bark had landed a cargo of 179 coolies at Havana.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. **Lott**, from Liverpool, about 9 A. M. on Saturday, the 3d inst., arrived at this port on Saturday morning last. The advices by the *Asia* have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, which left Southampton at a later hour on the same day that the *Asia* sailed from Liverpool.

The steamships *Fulton* and *New-York* sailed on Saturday—the former for Southampton and Havre, with 87 passengers and $51,000 in specie, and the latter for Glasgow, with 119 passengers.

The rumor of a collision between the Mormons and General **Harney** is discredited in Washington. It is considered utterly impossible that the troops could have been heard from by way of California at the last dates.

Daniel B. Martin was on Saturday removed from the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, and **Samuel Archbold**, of Maryland, a Chief-Engineer, was appointed in his place. The removal of Mr. **Martin**, as the readers of the **Times** know, has been for some time anticipated.

An unprovoked and atrocious murder was committed Saturday night, in Tenth-avenue, on the person of a Scotchman named **John Swenson**. Three rowdy lads, between 18 and 19 years of age, are the guilty parties. They are not arrested yet, but the Police are making vigilant search for them. It is hoped that evidence will be adduced on the Coroner's inquest which will lead to their discovery and identification. The murdered man was 32 years of age. He was steady and industrious, and leaves a wife and family. He was employed in Mr. **Chrysty**'s paper manufactory in Twenty-third-street.

Two fatal affrays occurred in Boston on Saturday evening, in one of which a noted pugilist, named **John Hilton**, known as the "Limerick Boy," was killed by a returned Californian named **Sutton**. In addition to these affrays, a policeman named **Ezekiel Hodgdon**, while attempting to arrest a supposed burglar, was shot through the head by an accomplice, and died in a few hours.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 410, less by 48 than the week before. Of the whole 256 were children under ten years. The number of consumptives was 56.

The Republican Assembly Conventions were held on Saturday evening. At several of them nominations were made, at others adjournments were taken for further consultation before fixing upon candidates. In the 3d district they nominated **J. S. Scofield**, (also American candidate;) in the 8th, **Robert M. Pope**; in the 9th, **Alex. McLeod**; in the 14th, **D. Jones**; in the 16th, **Edward Dayton**.

The Democratic County Convention at Tammany Hall, after a spirited and protracted session on Saturday night, agreed upon the following ticket for County officers: **Wm. Miner**, for Register; **Anthony Dugro**, for Governor of Almshouse; **Wm. M. Tweed**, **Isaac Bell, Jr.**, **Elijah F. Purdy**, **Walter Roach**, **John R. Briggs**, and **Wm. Connor**, for Supervisors.

A meeting, which was very poorly attended, was held on Saturday evening last in Constitution Hall for the purpose of initiating a labor movement, designed to furnish employment to the laboring classes, by inducing the proper authorities to proceed at once with the extension of the work at Central Park, the construction at the Navy Yard of the new steam frigates, and the erection of a new Post-Office and City Hall. Committees were appointed to further the objects of the movement.

Wm. Stanley, **Joel Moore** and **Joseph F. Perry** have been arrested, charged with being connected with a gang of counterfeiters. On the persons of the three was found over $2,000 of counterfeit money, some of it on the Chemical Bank of this City, (shrewd fellows,) which had not been signed yet. They have all been locked up in default of bail for examination. **Stanley** was arrested a few days since on a similar charge, but managed to get clear in lack of evidence to warrant a committal. **Moore** lives at Greenpoint, L. I., and is said to be an old and successful dealer in the "gum." **Perry** is a real estate broker, and the present bail for Mrs. **Cunningham** on the bogus baby charge.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the decision of Judge **Peabody**, admitting Mrs. **Cunningham** to bail, was reversed. The District-Attorney then moved for a recommitment, but the Court allowed her to remain free, on her last recognizance, until the next meeting of the Court, (on the 29th inst.,) when a motion to annul this recognizance will be made. The place of trial for producing "the baby" will be held at Newburg, on the second Tuesday in November. In the case of **Dinsmore & Wood** *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board, Judge **Peabody** yesterday rendered an opinion, in which he states that he shall deny the motion for a *mandamus*. He remarks incidentally that the error (the omission of the oath of one of the parties) was a matter of substance, and not of form, and that verbal notice by the Board to Mr. **Dinsmore** of the rejection of the bid was a good notice to both parties.

The Excise Commissioners at a meeting held on Saturday passed a resolution declaring their intention to prosecute all individuals to whom licenses have been granted and who have failed to pay the stipulated fees, unless they pay up the amount within ten days. The Commissioners have granted 640 licenses, of whom 61 actively engaged in selling liquor, have failed to pay their fees. There were no new applicants for licenses.

The Grand Jury have found a bill of indictment for arson in the first degree against **James Shephard**, who was arrested in August last charged with setting fire to his house in Fifty-third-street. It will be remembered that the house was burned to the ground while **Shephard**'s wife was in it. The trial will probably take place next month.

A fatal accident occurred in Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning. A number of laborers were engaged laying the foundation of a lager-bier vault in the rear of a restaurant on Wykoff-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, when the embankment fell in, killing four of them, **Henry Berry**, **Adam Biegel**, **Jacob Herbele** and **Christopher Horn**. Coroner **Snell** held an inquest over the deceased, and the Jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, censuring the conduct of those who were engaged in building the vault.

The Panic and the General Government.

Let us do justice to the Administration, and particularly the Treasury Department, in the present emergency. It sounds flat and unprofitable to attribute the disjointed times to the absence of a National Bank. If the early restoration of such a power were practicable, the proofs would be wanting that any part of the pecuniary evils under which the country labors, is to be charged to the working of the Independent Treasury, which, like the Tariff of 1846, is the fixed policy of the Democratic rule in the General Government. Whatever may have been thought of its wisdom on its first establishment, or however inconsistent, in theory, the hard-featured principle of the sixteenth section with an enlightened and generous commerce may have been deemed ten or twelve years ago, *practically it has worked for good* under Secretary **Cobb** and his immediate predecessor. The late Administration saw the greatest Specie accumulation, and after applying the surplus as far as practicable to the reduction of the Public Debt, recommended a concession in the Customs revenue equal to one-fifth the tax upon foreign imports,—and this was adopted on the eve of the incoming of Mr. **Buchanan**. The modification on the scale of the foreign trade of the fiscal year 1856, ending 30th June last, was to have reduced the annual collections for the support of the Treasury from sixty-four down to forty-eight millions in 1858. At the same time, Congress shaped the budget of public expenditures for the new year to consume not only this reduced revenue, but a large share of the surplus resulting from the previous accumulation.

A croaking spirit was already abroad when the late Congress adjourned. The **Times** took ground then against the irrational conclusion that the Federal revenue to be collected under the new tariff was to work mischief to the money market. It was patent to the most ordinary sense that Congress had neither been indifferent to the possibility of an inconvenient surplus nor failed to provide for its free distribution. The extraordinary appropriations were not only profuse, but of a nature to insure an early depletion of the Treasury after the modified tariff was to take effect. Meanwhile, it was quite certain that the current revenue would fall off rapidly after the month of April, by reason of the strong inducement to the importer to detain or warehouse his goods, in anticipation of the reduced tax after the 1st of July. The facts came out exactly as might have been universally expected. The inauguration of the new act was equally free from mischief. The goods entered for consumption in July produced less than seven millions of revenue, against about six millions in July, 1856. The difference was not equal to one-third the falling off in June. There was no extra accumulation in the Treasury. On the 24th of August, when the panic set in, the balance in New-York was less than at the corresponding date last season. The balance was twelve and a half millions. *It is now only five and a half millions.* Mr. **Cobb** has done his whole duty, and more, to avert the trouble to the banking movement. He hastened and concentrated the public disbursements, in every possible form. He stimulated the sale to the Government of the public Stocks, and in three weeks purchased about three millions through the New-York office of the Sub-Treasury alone, the Savings Institutions availing of the tempting offer of sixteen per cent. premium to more than half the sum. And we have reason to know that the Secretary was mainly, if not wholly, induced to this prompt action by the embarrassed condition of the New-York money market. Had this embarrassment been exclusively owing to the reduced Specie reserve in our Banks, it would have been removed five or six weeks before the suspension of payments on Tuesday last by the generous policy of the Treasury and Home departments of the Federal Government—the latter having purchased more than a million of State Stocks for account of the Indian bureau.

These are the practical facts regarding the Sub-Treasury and the existing pressure. Such disbursements ought to have relieved it—and have removed all cause of aggravation, had the simple scarcity of Gold been at the bottom of the difficulty, instead of the sudden and senseless withdrawal of all financial trust and confidence, through the extraordinary fatuity of the money-lenders. These gentlemen in bank and in the private discount offices, had paved the way to the ruin of their borrowers, to their own heavy losses, and finally to the suspension of Specie payments, by making themselves a party to the indiscriminate slaughter of railway securities, through the Spring and Summer, on the Stock Exchange. They not only withdrew all support from the further prosecution of the system, which from gross mismanagement in some few instances, and unexpected embarrassment in others, might have been justified on the score of prudent hesitation, but struck dumb the credit of all the lines, old and new, bonds and shares, and by throwing out their obligations as a basis or pledge for money loans, frightened or forced half the community, *their own dealers*, to sacrifice their investments of this class in the market, thus weakening hundreds of the makers of the very mercantile bills which they were freely discounting in preference.

There could be but one result of such a course. *Eight hundred and twenty-five* millions of property, original cost, could not be reduced to less than *three hundred* in market value with impunity to the money lender or his borrowers. The loss must be widely felt in some shape bearing directly upon their mutual interests. It was known to fall heaviest at home. Of the original total involved, only eighty millions in direct railway obligations and about as much more in State and City obligations issued for railway purposes were registered as belonging to foreigners. The depreciation, therefore, must have been, at the panic prices, *five hundred millions to our own people*, while the whole banking capital of the country was less than four hundred millions. The sum was too enormous to stand alone in its ruin; *and it did not.* Mercantile credits followed, and, last of all, came bank embarrassment, and the suspension of bank payments and bank dividends. The notary has been—is now—busy with all alike. And of the three interests, it would be difficult to tell which is likely soonest to recover. Of the three, the hardest blow has probably fallen where it was least deserved, upon the merchants, who are now suffering not because their customers in the interior have been derelict; not because, as in 1837, the country has bought and consumed goods beyond its ability and resources to pay; not because the manufacturer and importer had overstocked themselves for the present season beyond the liberal prospect of selling and collecting which the new crops held out, but because an unreasoning money panic, initiated by the wholesale abuse and depreciation of a great material interest, has spread over the whole land, and after first seizing on the Bank management in New-York, has struck down their credit in the very midst of a Fall trade as substantially based as it promised two months ago to prove active and remunerating.

With all this the General Government certainly had nothing to do. Admit that its tariff policy may have stimulated larger imports than were consistent with a wise distribution of trade advantages as between the foreign importer and home manufacturer, the great balance sheets of 1856 and 1857 prove that the Cotton of the South, the surplus Grain of the West, and the Gold product of the Pacific side, were more than equal to the emergency, if such a term can be applied to an active and prosperous commerce, on both sides the account. The United States stood creditor at the close of both years. The Sub-Treasury had still less to do with the panic, as we have already shown. And to do the system full justice, in its practical working, we confess that an apprehension of mischief at any time to the money market of the country has been almost entirely removed by the experience of the past ten months. Its consistency with the operations of trade and ever ready disposition of Congress to be rid of any probable burden in the way of surplus revenue, have gone far to remove the probability of an excessive accumulation, to the serious detriment of the banking movement at any time. And if this were not so in the original spirit of the system, said at the time to be anti-commercial and at war with enlightened credit, as between the Government and the People, the quick sense and liberal promptness of the Secretary of the Treasury has, this season at least, turned it into a *fountain of good to all parties*. The disbursement of seven millions over and above the current receipts, at this point alone, since the pressure sets in, tells the story, and relieves the Government of all responsibility. It should have done more by averting the embarrassment altogether, but the fault was not with the Secretary. He, of all men, is most disappointed at the untoward result. He, of all, has least cause for reproach or mortification. Had want of Gold been the cause of trouble, the difficulty would have ended where it began, with the failure of the Trust Company and a few other like concerns, involved with it. But the cause being in another direction, the General Government could no more remove it than it could remove mountains, or check the wild and distrustful spirit of fifty bank Presidents without a leader.

Putting the Revolted Sepoys to a Profitable Use.—Though England very justly pants for vengeance on the revolted Sepoys, yet it is evident that so vast a number of rebels cannot be put to death, when they shall once more fall into her hands. They are too numerous to be confined, and too dangerous to be allowed to go free. The plan now discussed by the British Press for punishing the Sepoys is to deport them to the colonies and make them labor, for the remainder of their lives, in raising sugar and other tropical products. The *European Times* says:

> "We are so stunted of tropical produce in this country that without a remedy the steam-engine must shortly be put on half-time, and the means of feeding our operative population may necessitate what a great statesman once described as the wildest incentive to revolution—"a rebellion of the stomach." It seems to be an ordination of Providence that the severest of human ills shall be accompanied with a qualifying balm, and unlooked for and horrible as this Indian business has been—wide-spread as the mourning is which it has scattered throughout the land—there is some consolation in reflection that when the worst is over our power in the East will be fixed on a more firm and secure basis than ever, and that the miscreants who have disgraced the profession of arms by acts unworthy even of savages, *will be made to contribute during the remainder of their natural lives towards the good of that society whose kindness they have returned in the spirit of demons.*"

This is an infinitely better plan than that proposed for **Nena Sahib** by the London *Spectator*—to shut him up in a cage like a wild beast. It is a good deal better, too, than blowing them from the mouth of a cannon, as has already been done with a good many of them. But we doubt whether such fighting fiends as these rebel Sepoys have proved themselves, will ever be good for much to work. When the mother of Gen. **Baird** heard that he had been taken a prisoner, and chained to an Indian captive, she said she pitied the poor man that **Davie** was coupled with; and we shall be disposed to compassionate our West Indian neighbors if they have a few regiments of Sepoy rebels sent to them to help cultivate their sugar estates. The Sepoys belong to a caste who regard labor as much a degradation as any poor white man of our Southern States; and they would be much more likely to rebel in the West Indies against work, than in the East against their military commanders.

Our Finances as Affected by the Indian War.

The actual position of our financial interests invests the question of the Indian Mutiny with a new importance for us in America. We have yet to receive the full force of the transatlantic reaction of the blow which has been dealt out upon the fabric of commercial relations. The tenor of the advices from England by the *Asia* indicates very clearly that up to the beginning of the present month, the British public were disposed to regard the financial difficulties in America as a temporary disarrangement; and as a necessary consequence of this disposition, but a very slight effect had been produced by the tidings from New-York upon the general system of the British commercial world. It was still expected of us, not only that we would keep up an average supply of specie to the London market, but that we would even increase that supply, and meet with gold our large liabilities, now rapidly falling due. Subsequent intelligence must have materially modified these anticipations, and it is now beginning to be tolerably certain that specie must flow to us from England in return for the cotton which England *must* have. This demand is immediate and cannot, like the demand for cereals, be deferred till the Spring of the next year. As soon as it is fairly recognized in England, we must expect the Bank of England to take steps which will inevitably increase the perturbation of the commercial atmosphere in London and on the Continent; and it therefore becomes a matter of the first moment for us to ascertain how far the Indian troubles are likely to complicate the position in the course of the next few months.

As yet the necessary expenses of the Indian conflict have not seriously affected the financial relations of Great Britain. They have not yet pressed upon the nation in such a way as to compel a revelation of the financial ability or disability of the Indian Government; but it is clear to those who understand the organization of the Indian Treasury, especially in its relations with the Northwestern Provinces, that no fiscal estimates whatever for the Northwestern Presidency can be at all relied on in the present state of affairs in that region, and that both the extent to which India shall press, not upon the *resources*, but upon the *financial arrangements* of England, and the moment at which that pressure shall begin to make itself keenly felt, are entirely contingent upon the power of England to stifle the fire of the revolt within the present season. And this contingency in its turn is a simple question, not of means, but of men. The masses of the Hindoo population must be relieved from the paralysis of the conflict, by the suppression of the rebellion in its chief centres within the next three months, or the Treasury of India will open a flood-gate in London. The possibility of such a suppression within the given time, depends upon the capacity of England to throw in adequate reinforcements of her avenging army. What, then, is that capacity?

Up to the 24th of September, thirty thousand men of all arms had been dispatched from England, of whom about seven thousand had by that time probably arrived in India, together with some eleven thousand more from the English Colonies of the East and the Indian Ocean. The total of reinforcements on their way to, or landed in, India, up to the beginning of October, may be safely taken at forty thousand men. Five thousand more were to leave in the first week of the present month, and if the arrangements of the Government could be carried out, it is fair to conclude that a European force of eighty thousand men would be holding the field in India before the end of the current year. This force we believe to be more than adequate to the work it is expected to perform. The question of the moment, then, is simply this: "Can these arrangements be carried out?" In other words, are the military resources of England such as to make it a feasible thing for her to fill up her ranks in India to their required strength, without at the same time depleting herself of the military force required at home? We think that they are, and that a deal of nonsense has been talked on this subject, not in this country alone, but in England also. If we are to believe the croaking and the croakers, it would be necessary for England to impress the linen drapers, and to drive all the "smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogues" of London from the "counter and till," to the "imminent deadly breach" of Delhi, and the weary ward of Agra and Lucknow. Every Helen of Cheapside must urge her unwilling Paris to the war, and *Punch*, in the character of "Hector," must sting the sluggards up to noble rage. But we fancy that there is more significance in the single fact that the recruiting officers were "reporting progress" at the rate of 1,000 men per week, than in all the sermons to counter-jumpers, and all the sneers at the yard-stick, which solemnize by turns and enliven the columns of our English cotemporaries. It is a curious fact that the statistics of her military strength have been almost totally neglected by England. She has never taken the trouble officially to ascertain her own fighting force. When the statistics of the British Empire were drawn up in 1854 by command of her Majesty *there was no mention made in them of the military and naval forces, not even of the numbers annually voted by Parliament.* And it is to a private statistician, Mr. **Caswick Hodge**, that we owe the means of coming to a judgment on this most important point.

When Great Britain went into the long wars of the Napoleonic era, she took the field with a force of 45,440 men in 1793, raised upon a population of about 15,000,000. She then waged for twenty years the most tremendous conflict of modern times. Between 1793 and 1815 her population may be taken at an average of 16,000,000 or 17,000,000. Her military force, which rose in 1815 to 211,276, was maintained during these protracted hostilities at an average of 189,500. Had these twenty years of war been years of peace, her army would not probably have exceeded at any time an effective strength of 80,000 men. What now was the drain upon her population produced by this tremendous conflict? Allowing for the probable deaths among an average of 80,000 soldiers and 109,500 civilians during twenty years of peace, which is equivalent to 80,385, and deducting this number from the military materials of the war, 219,240, we have a total of 139,035 as the direct subtraction of life from the resources of the Empire. Add to these 2,778 officers, and 2,003 missing and never heard of, and we reach a result of 143,808, which with 63,310, the loss of the navy during the same time, gives us 207,118. Distributed in proportion to the population, this result leaves us an annual contribution of 8,000 lives paid by the 17,000,000 of Great Britain to the fiercest and most formidable war that ever endangered the existence of a nation.

Napoleon, than whom no better authority can be asked on such subjects, calculated the military capacity of any country to be equal to the supply of 3,500 soldiers annually on a population of 1,000,000. With every possible and proper deduction made for the increased division of labor, and the increased consequent individual prosperity and disinclination to the military service of the British people, it is plain that there can be no more practical difficulty in meeting the demand of the Indian war from a population of 25,500,000 in 1857 than was experienced in facing the necessities of the great European conflict of 1793—1815, with a treasury of 16,000,000 of human beings.

And unless some very untoward events should occur in India before the close of the current month, we think there is reason to believe that the reactionary force of the financial pressure from the other side will not be materially aggravated by the difficulties in that quarter.

We cannot leave this subject, however, without pointing out to the attention of our readers the singularly forcible plea which the present state of matters puts in in behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph. Had the Atlantic experiment of August succeeded, the panic of September in Wall-street would have lost half its terrors. The catastrophe, if it could not have been averted, would at least have been mitigated. Certain great failures, as, for instance, those of the Illinois Central and the Erie Railroads, would, in all probability, have been prevented, and from the very outset of the disturbance an immediate contact with the true financial centre of the world's commerce would have balanced the minds of men, and driven from the attack that vague and irrational distrust which was and is our worst foe, or at least our worst foe outside of our individual selves. It may almost be said, without a metaphor, that half the commercial houses of New-York "broke" unconsciously, but truly, when the *Niagara's* cable parted in the trough of the deep mid-sea.

The Mayoralty.

The State Election is but a fortnight off, and the City Election occurs a month later. The different political parties, however, seem determined to do all in their power to thwart the very laudable purpose of the Legislature to keep the two entirely separate, so that each may be decided upon its own merits. They are making their nominations for City officers in advance of the State Election, in order to draw the lines of party as tight as possible, and retain for each candidate the party vote, without regard to the wants of the public, or the merits of the question at issue.

Mayor **Wood** has been renominated by the Democrats, in spite of all the menaces which prominent members of his party have uttered against him for the last three months. In a party point of view, it is not easy to see how this result could have been avoided. The new election this year was ordered by the Republican State Legislature mainly to get Mayor **Wood** out of office a year before his time; and setting him aside as the candidate by his own party, would have been to give their opponents a triumph without a contest. It would have compelled him, moreover, to run as a stump candidate, which would have rendered it impossible for the Democrats to elect any one else. His renomination was a party necessity.

There is a great deal of talk about a *union* of all other parties upon an opposition candidate, but it will not amount to anything. The whole matter is left in the hands of the Ward politicians of the different factions, whose only interest in the matter grows out of their hope to elect some one who will give them offices of some sort. They are trying very hard to patch up a bargain among themselves by which the various City offices can be divided among them:—but the only candidates whose names are mentioned for the Mayoralty, are thorough-going politicians and nothing else. The mass of the merchants, professional men and mechanics are too busy with their own affairs to give this subject any attention. They would like amazingly to have something done about it, but they have no time for it, and leave it entirely to the hands of professional politicians, who may possibly agree upon some man of their own calibre as the candidate. But no such man can defeat Mayor **Wood**. He has shown executive ability and unbounded audacity,—and these are qualities which go further to make a man popular in this City than the most angelic virtues of a less startling and impressive stamp.

We have received a great many communications vehemently assailing the character and conduct of Mayor **Wood**, and denouncing the party which has again put him in nomination. This is all very idle, and we shall not waste the time of our readers by asking them to peruse these diatribes. The people of this City have had every possible opportunity to make the personal and official acquaintance of His Honor the Mayor, and need no enlightenment on the subject from us at this late day. If they like him, they will probably reelect him; if not, not. This is a free country, and they are certainly entitled to their preferences.

The Alleged Cruelty on board the Middlesex.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the **Times** of the 12th, a communication signed "Justice," charging me with excessive cruelty to my men during the voyage of the ship *Middlesex* from Liverpool to this port in February last. While some of its statements are true, the impression which the narrative is made to convey is entirely false.

We had a small crew, over six hundred steerage passengers, and the roughest weather I ever experienced. Soon after leaving Liverpool, the ship in a burricane, lost her rudder and sails, had her storehouses swept away, sprung a leak, and got six feet of water in her hold. She continued to leak *a foot and a half an hour*, until her arrival. Many of the crew stowed themselves away and refused to work. As a matter of absolute necessity they were *compelled* to work, and there was, beyond all doubt, a great deal of hardship and suffering. The pumps were kept going constantly,—and this was all that saved the ship and all on board from destruction. No passengers volunteered to assist, nor could I get any help from them until I made an arrangement to pay them daily, which I did to the amount of over $400. It was unavoidable that the crew should be overworked; and this, with their exposure and short rations, laid many of them up. Four died, and several were sent ashore at Staten Island, covered with boils, from salt water and exposure while standing at the pumps.

That any man on board was ill-treated from a reckless or malicious spirit is utterly false. I am perfectly willing that all conversant with such matters should judge for themselves in this matter. The Grand Jury long ago examined witnesses in the case and dismissed it. Yours,

H. B. PARMELEE,
Captain ship Middlesex.

We have heard many other details of the voyage to which Capt. P. alludes, which tend to confirm his statement that nothing but absolute compulsion would compel the crew to take measures without which the ship and all on board must have been inevitably lost. Captain **Parmelee**'s character and reputation forbid the belief that he would in any case be guilty of wanton cruelty towards men under his command.

Exhibition of Works of the British and French Schools of Painting.—An exhibition of paintings by living British artists is to be opened this week at the new rooms of the National Academy, in Tenth-street, which is the inauguration of one of the most important movements that has been made here in the cause of art. It is the first of a series of annual exhibitions composed wholly of the works of living British artists, with the exception of five water-color paintings by the great **Turner**. The collection consists of nearly two hundred works, some of which are the most famous paintings produced by the present school. Among them are some of the finest specimens of the pre-Raphaelites, though there is none, we regret to say, from the head of the school, **Millais**. But there are two of the finest pictures of **Holman Hunt**, and a remarkable work, "King Lear," from **Madox Brown**.

A similar collection of the choice works of the modern French school, among which are several fine pictures by **Rosa Bonheur**, will be opened simultaneously at the old rooms of the Art Union, in Broadway.

There is to be a private view of these collections to-day, after which they are to be opened to the public; and though the times are pinching, we trust sufficient encouragement will be given them to warrant their liberal projectors in continuing them hereafter.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—SUGARS MORE ACTIVE, &C.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior* sailed from New-Orleans on the 11th, arrived at Havana on the 13th, thence at 10 A. M. on the 14th, and arrived here at 7 P. M. yesterday.

A cargo of 179 Asiatics had been landed at Havana from a Norwegian bark. She lost 70 on the passage.

Sugars are more active upon favorable reports from Europe, and large quantities are going forward to that market.

Freights improved, and for Europe quoted at £2 5s. to £2 10s.

Exchange on London 9 to 10 premium, and receding, large amounts having been bought in the States for the Havana market.

The island healthy; weather fine, and the sugar crop promises to be *very large*.

The *Warrior* brings from New-Orleans $46,000 in specie, and from Havana $135,329.

Mr. Beecher Last Night.—Mr. **Beecher** will certainly need new galleries to his church presently, or a new church altogether. The throngs of people who flock to hear him on Sunday night, can hardly find rest for the soles of their feet. Before he began his sermon last night, he alluded to the troubles of the seats. He expected his hearers to exercise that courtesy for which they were famous; when they were tired of sitting, to exchange with the standers; and if anybody felt like giving his seat to a lady, he begged he wouldn't hesitate through fear of interrupting the preacher, for he meant to go right on and not permit himself to be disturbed. The congregation laughed and acted on the suggestion—but it was hard crowding nevertheless. The evening sermon was not like that of the previous Sunday, given exclusively to the commercial troubles and the way to get out of them, yet there was much comfortable counsel touching men's duties when adversity, such as we have struggled through, overtakes them. The 23d Psalm, whence the text was taken, was commended as the best counsel men could have in these times. It was, in Mr. **Beecher**'s estimation, a sort of nightingale in the Bible; small, and of humble feather, but full of sweet melody, teaching implicit trust in Providence. Trust, was Mr. **Beecher**'s theme. He saw no particular reason for men to skulk away from danger. The Yankee boy in a big snow-storm, scorns to sneak along under shelter of the fences, but buttons up and faces it. So men ought to do when adversity overtakes them. God's plan often turns things bottom-side up, and what was before flowers is but earth; and then men have no trust in Providence. They are very trustful when full in pocket and body; but trust and faith in time of trial is what men need and what they have to learn. Mr. **Beecher** contended that sorrow is only a candlestick into which Providence proposes to put the candle of joy. He could not see the use of scarring one's face over with traces of trouble. All the Banks might fail, the Insurance Companies go after them, and ships rock empty of freights over the sea to England, and yet, if faith and trust, and an honest heart were left, men might consider themselves in good case, pinch the times never so much. In short, Mr. **Beecher** was hopeful and cheery.

Hudson River Railroad.—The new time-table of the Hudson Railroad, which takes effect to-day (the 19th) has some important changes. The trains from New-York at 6, 11:30 A. M., and 7 P. M., are Express trains to Albany and Troy, connecting with New-York Central and Northern trains. The other trains are advertised.

MURDERS.

An Atrocious Murder in Tenth-avenue—Escape of the Guilty—Coroner's Inquest.

An atrocious and unprovoked murder was committed last Saturday night about 10 o'clock in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street. The murdered man was John Swenson, a Scotchman. He occupied, with his family, part of the house No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street, and was employed in the paper manufactory of Mr. Chrystt in Twenty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue. The murderer is one of three rowdy young men, or boys rather, who are supposed to be "hangers on about Engine Houses,"—a class that bring so much discredit upon the Fire Department, of which they are not members, by their exceeding readiness to go into a fight in the name of the Company. The facts of the murder are as follows: On Saturday evening about 10 o'clock Mr. Swenson and his wife were returning from market. While passing up Tenth-avenue near Twenty-first-street, three young men approached from the opposite direction. The deceased and his wife stepped a little one side to allow the young men to pass, when one of them jammed his elbow into Mr. Swenson's side, saying, in a rough voice, "What's that you said to me?" Mr. Swenson replied that he was not saying anything to either of them, but speaking to his wife. Upon this the young man who addressed Mr. Swenson pushed him off the sidewalk into the gutter. Mr. S. got up and attempted to get hold of his assailant, when the latter stabbed him with a dirk or clasp-knife. All three of the young men instantly ran off. Mr. Swenson staggered a few steps into the middle of the street, fell to the pavement, and died almost instantly. The wife shrieked "Murder," and a large crowd was soon collected about the dead body. Several saw the assailants run, but no one in the excitement of the moment attempted to catch them.

The officer of the Ward whose beat it was in, was at the time absent taking to the Station-house a prisoner. Acting-Inspector Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward, soon dispatched a force of men to the scene of the murder, and several hours were spent in diligent search for the guilty parties, but without success. The officers continued their search yesterday, but with the same result thus far.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Hills commenced an inquest on the body, at the residence of the deceased, where the remains were taken the night previous. The following persons were impanneled as Jurors:

Andrew Garrett, No. 169 Tenth-avenue.
William McCrea, No. 225 West Twenty-fifth-street.
Robert Montgomery, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
James McDonald, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Nicholas Hogan, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
John Henney, No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street.
William Kirk, North Eighth-street, Williamsburg.
William McNaught, No. 76 West Twentieth-street.
Daniel Coburn, No. 295 Seventh-avenue.

The following testimony was taken:

Margaret Swenson, wife of the deceased—I reside at No. 310 West Twenty-seventh-street; the deceased was my husband; about ten o'clock Saturday night, I and my husband were coming by Tenth-avenue, and as we were on the point of crossing Twenty-first-street, we met three young men dressed in citizens' clothes; two of them wore dark coats, and the third had on a light-colored coat; I think they all had on caps; the one who stabbed my husband I think wore a glazed cap; as we were passing by these young men, one of them hit my husband with his elbow; at the time my husband and I were conversing quietly together; one of them, the one who afterwards stabbed my husband, said to him, "What's that you say?" my husband replied, "What's that to you?" in a moment my husband was stabbed; he turned around to catch hold of the person who stabbed him, but could not; as the one who gave the stab was coming towards my husband, the other two caught hold of him to pull him back, but he gave a spring, and at the same time inflicted the stab with his knife; he then turned and commenced to run up the avenue; my husband started after him, ran a few yards and fell; he cried "Murder" as he fell; I ran up to him, but when I took hold of him he was dead; the other two young men ran down the avenue; I do not know either of them, and do not think I could recognize them; I was very much excited at the time; the one who inflicted the stab ran away as fast as he could.

David Scott, sworn—I reside at No. 137 West Twentieth-street; on Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, I was standing on the southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and West Twenty-second-street; when three many men passed by, and one of them, the largest, asked me for an apple which I had in my hand; I refused to give it to him, when he struck me; he was dressed in a dark coat, red shirt, dark pants and cloth cap; when I was struck, one of them, who had a light-colored coat, followed after me across the avenue; the others came up behind, and tried to get him back; I ran into a store on the southeast corner of the avenue; I saw the one who followed me take a knife from his pocket; he kept flourishing it in his hands when the three passed down the avenue; he tried at the time to get away from his companions; when the three men arrived at the corner of Twenty-first-street; I saw a scuffle and heard a cry, "My husband is murdered!" shortly after I saw a man fall to the pavement; one of the three young men ran down Twenty-ninth-street towards Eleventh-avenue; another ran down the avenue to Twentieth-street, and then turned down Eleventh-avenue; the third one, who had the knife, I did not see; I do not know either of the three young men, but think I could recognize the one who had the knife.

Dr. Robert Rae, sworn—I reside at No. 169 Tenth-avenue; at ten o'clock Saturday evening I heard a cry and fall; I opened my window, and I saw a man and woman on the walk, and three young men; two of the young men ran towards the river, and one, with a drab coat, ran up Twenty-first-street, on the south side, towards Ninth-avenue; I do not know either of the young men; I saw a man this morning with a drab coat very much resembling the one with a drab coat I saw Saturday evening; the three young men all appeared to be sober; the wound was made by a knife; I did not examine its depth; about a pint of blood flowed from the wound; the heart had ceased beating when I got up to the deceased.

Clark S. Dunning, sworn—I reside at the same house with Dr. Rae; I was preparing to go to bed Saturday night about 10 o'clock, when a fall on the sidewalk attracted my attention; I heard a female voice cry "murder;" I had a glimpse of the man as he fell; at the time, I was closing my blinds; a woman got down by the fallen man on her knees and commenced shrieking; three young men or boys were near; one of them had on a cap and two of them were dressed in dark clothes; the third and largest one of the three had on a drab coat and pants of a similar color; after the man fell they all ran to the corner and then separated; two ran towards the river and the third one went up the dark side of the avenue; I did not recognize the boys, but my impression is that they were a portion of a bad gang who have troubled the neighborhood by fighting and swearing; the man in a drab coat I think inflicted the stab as he stood nearest to the deceased when he fell; I think I might recognize him as I was impressed at the time that he was the murderer; I went out into the street and looked at the deceased; the drab coated man did not run away like a man under the influence of liquor.

Henry Myres, sworn—I did not see the murder committed; I was entering my store when the boy David Scott, came running in and the three young men running after him; they ordered the boy to come out of the store; they soon started off, when the boy went out; seeing him come out they turned about and chased him again into the store; I don't know as I ever saw the three young men before; the largest one was about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and had on a drab coat and a red shirt; several who were in the store have said since the murder that they think they could recognize them.

The examination of witnesses terminated with the above. This morning at 10 o'clock, the investigation will be resumed at the Sixteenth Ward Station-House.

PRESUMED MURDER.

On Friday evening some boys who were grappling for iron in the East River, foot of Market-street, pulled up a dead body with their grappling irons. It turned out to be that of James O'Mahony, a liquor dealer at No. 71 Catharine-street. Deceased had been missing since last Wednesday night. The last seen of him was late Wednesday evening, when he went with two friends to Fulton Market, and took supper with them. After eating he parted with his friends at the corner of Oak and Pearl streets, and this was the last that he was seen alive. When found a small sum of money was in his pockets, but his gold watch and guard had disappeared. His coat had previously been found on the dock. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body yesterday, but no marks of violence were discovered. As it is supposed he has been foully dealt with, the case was adjourned until to-day, when further testimony will be taken.

Another Case of Suspected Murder.—The body of an unknown man was found late on Friday night floating in the water, foot of Delancey-street. A wound was said to have been found on his head similar to that which a bullet would make; and it was supposed, therefore, that he may have been murdered. The body, which had evidently been some days in the water, was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner Hills, on Saturday afternoon, held an inquest. The evidence showed no marks of violence, and the opinion of the Jury was that death was caused by drowning. Deceased was about 35 years of age, was dressed in black pants, figured silk vest and calico shirt and heavy brogan shoes.

Murders out of the City.

ASSASSINATION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST IN LOUISIANA BY A BAND OF DESPERADOES—TWENTY-EIGHT WOUNDS INFLICTED.

The New-Orleans *Delta* publishes a detailed account of the assassination of Father Savelli at Point a-la-Hache by a gang of ruffians who inflicted twenty-eight poniard wounds on the body of the victim. Three of the murderers were arrested, and one of them, Dominique Ormea, turns State's evidence and makes oath to the facts as follows:

Since a long time ago John Dolise, of the Parish of Plaquemines, had been endeavoring to persuade and induce this deponent and his brother-in-law Giovanni Dolise and Etienne Dolise to commit with him, John Dolise, murder on the person of Nicholas Savelli, curate of the Parish of Plaquemines. Defendant says that he personally had no motive to go and commit with them that murder, and they on perceiving that deponent would not consent to go with them to commit it, told him that since the death of his father-in-law, Stephano Dolise, Nicholas Savelli was in the habit of going every night at said Stephano Dolise's residence and there slept with his widow; that Etienne Dolise told deponent that Savelli used to go to deponent's house, and there to touch the bosom of deponent's wife with his cane thereby to excite her; that deponent's wife being thereon interrogated by him, told him that it was true that the priest had so touched her, but that it was to persuade her to go and live with her mother. Deponent says that his wife told him that thrice Savelli has made her propositions with a view to have carnal connection with her whilst she was sick at her father's house, but that she had refused. John Dolise, knowing deponent to be acquainted with the above facts, told him on Friday, the 2d of October, 1857, that on the following day, which was Saturday, and as he had no school to attend to, he would go to the house of Maximilian Martin, and there see the inhabitants, and tell them to come with him in the evening of said Saturday, and hang Mr. Savelli. Agreeably, I left the house and went with him. We called upon Messrs. Isadore Cassi, Manuel Rayas, Pierre Cassi, Norbert Martin and Jourdain Martin, and Maximilian Martin, John Dolise told them what we had come for, and that our intention was to hang Mr. Savelli that same evening. Deponent and John Dolise had also called for the same purpose on Villere Devesse. All those persons told deponent and John Dolise that they would come to hang with them Mr. Savelli. The evening of Saturday, the third of October, 1857, having arrived, Mr. Savelli was talking with Mr. Francoise Corne on the highway. Deponent remained alone with Savelli when Mr. Corne had left, and deponent said to Savelli to come with him, because he, deponent, wished to speak to him; but Savelli refused and entered Dr. Rogers' house. Maximilian Martin, Jourdain Martin, Manuel Rayas, Isodore Cassi and two others whose names I do not remember, went to Dr. Rogers' to call Mr. Savelli out. Mr. Savelli came out with them, and whilst they were talking with him, Savelli telling them that he would see whether he would leave the parish or not, John Dolise struck with his poniard Savelli in the breast; and I myself, deponent, being freed from the persons around me, I went to Savelli and struck him once in the right shoulder and thrice in the right side with my poniard. Deponent says that after Savelli was struck to death, he, deponent, and all the other persons whom he has above named, left the corpse of Savelli at about thirty or forty feet above the tavern kept by Mr. Grant, that being the place where Savelli was stopped, struck and killed

The *Delta* adds: The unfortunate priest received *twenty-eight poniard wounds*, in fact is said to have been literally hewed to pieces, which not being sufficient in the eyes of his murderers to appease their thirst for vengeance, they mutilated him in a most loathsome and filthy manner. Altogether the assassination of Savelli is one of the most loathsome and abominable crimes ever recorded in Louisiana. The deceased was a native of the island of Corsica.

ABDUCTION AND PROBABLE MURDER OF A GIRL IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* says: A case of terrible atrocity has just come to light in our city, the end of which is still involved in mystery; but the details of which, so far as known, cause a shudder of horror to pervade the entire community. Some days ago a very pretty young girl, about 14 or 15 years of age, whose parents reside on Wabash-avenue, went out to visit some friends in the afternoon. She left the house of those friends to return to her home, which was at some distance, about sunset. On the way she was met by a friend of the family, who recognized her in the twilight; and this is the last that her friends have seen or heard of her. It now appears, however, that a close carriage, containing two men and a girl, was seen on the same evening about dusk, or just at nightfall, proceeding at a rapid rate along a street in the West Division, and that the girl exactly corresponds in appearance with the one that is missing. It has been discovered, too, that that same night, a girl was brought to a disreputable house in the North Division, by a man who was known to the keeper thereof; that she appeared faint, and nearly terrified to death; that her clothes were torn or disarranged, and that she refused to eat. But she made no complaint, and only begged to be allowed to go home. All efforts to discover the whereabouts of the girl have hitherto been unavailing. No clue even has been found to the direction in which she was taken to the country, if indeed she was taken there at all. The police have been baffled at every step.

HORRIBLE MURDER—TWO PERSONS KILLED.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: A gentleman named Johnson, recently moved to Fentonville, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children—the oldest of the latter but eight years of age. Not having got all his beds up, the wife remained at the hotel over-night, while Mr. Johnson went to his house with the children, and was accompanied by a boy named George Colwell, about 17 years old. About 8 o'clock in the evening two young men came in, asking for Mr. Johnson, saying that they were going to his father's house, a short distance from there. On receiving a very pressing invitation, they consented to remain over-night, and go with him in the morning to see the old gentleman. Mr. Johnson that night slept in a bed with his two small girls; the little boy slept with Colwell, and the young men had a bed made up on the floor, between the other beds. During the night Mr. Johnson heard one of his girls cry out "Pa!" and at the same time received a blow on the side of his head. He was partially stunned, and the next he remembered he was running after a man who was attempting to escape by the door. The man turned again and struck at him with some instrument. Mr. J. followed the fellow for some distance without being able to overtake him, and therefore returned to his house. On entering the room where he had been sleeping, a horrible sight met his eyes—one of the little girls and the Colwell boy lay dead before him, and the other little girl and boy insensible from the effect of their injuries! Suspicion rests upon two young fellows who had recently had some difficulty about some gambling operations. Mr. Johnson had about $400, and it is supposed that they were aware of it, and took this means of gaining possession of it, killing the children that there should be no evidence against them.

A BOY MURDERED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Saturday says:

A shocking affair, which resulted in the instant death of a colored boy, named Edward Dempsey, aged about 16 years, occurred last night. It seems that the deceased was at the house of a friend named James L. Harris, in Barley-street, below Tenth, about 10½ o'clock last night, when two other colored boys, named William Spriggs and William Jones came in. In a little time Jones took from his pocket a small single barreled pistol and handed it to Spriggs. A sister of Harris cried out to Spriggs to be careful or he would shoot somebody. Spriggs turned the muzzle of the weapon towards Dempsey and pulling the trigger, the weapon exploded, and the slug with which it was loaded entered the forehead of Dempsey, causing his instant death.

Jones and Spriggs immediately fled to their homes not far distant. They were pursued thither by officer Munn of the Eighth Ward and arrested. The mother and sister of Dempsey state, that the deceased has declared on several occasions, lately, that Spriggs had threatened to kill him, and that he was fearful the threat would be put into execution. It seems that there was an old grudge between the boys.

MURDER BY AN INDIAN BOY AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

At Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, on the 10th inst., an Indian boy named John Cole murdered a lad named Anthony. Cole and an Indian girl by the name of Rachel Anthony, about 15, and her brother, a young lad, were out in a field, where were a yoke of oxen. A dispute rose between the boys in regard to the size of the oxen. Young Cole became angry, and told the other boy if he contradicted him again he would "cut him open from his feet to his head." The sister fearing for her brother, told him to get on to his horse and ride away. As soon as Cole saw the boy mount he ran, caught hold of the boy's feet, and was pulling him off. The sister told Cole he should not pull her brother off. At this Cole turned, ran to the girl, and plunged a knife, which he had in his hand, into her bowels. The wound was about three inches long, deep enough without doubt to prove fatal. This Cole is the one who stabbed another boy a few months since, from the effects of which he is thought to have died.

FATAL AFFRAY ON A WESTERN STEAMER.

The Mound City (Ill.) *Emporium*, of the 8th inst., gives an account of a fatal affray on board the steamer *Gazelle*, near that place, on Wednesday last. The difficulty arose between some passengers and the cook. Gilbert Boreu, of Mound City, a passenger, and the cook were killed, and Abram Clemson and a Mr. Hudson were perhaps mortally wounded.

TWO MORE MURDERS IN BALTIMORE.

Another riot occurred in Baltimore on Friday evening, at the corner of Thirteenth and Maria streets, between two rival gangs of bullies. One of the combatants, named Michael Branan, was killed by a pistol shot. On the same night, a young man named Henry Vondeedidee, was shot by some unknown party.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO FATAL AFFRAYS IN BOSTON—THE "LIMERICK BOY" KILLED—A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 17.

A man named Agin stabbed three persons this evening in an affray, one of whom he killed. The two others are badly wounded.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 18.

A desperate affray occurred here on Saturday evening. Henry L. Sutton, of New-York, but recently of California, got into a quarrel with John Donovan, residing in High-street, on account of attempting to commit a nuisance in Donovan's yard, and stabbed him with a dirk. Donovan lies in a critical state. Thence Sutton fled to Liverpool Wharf, where he was followed by Donovan's cousin, John Hilton, alias the "Limerick Boy," a well-known pugilist. Words ensued, and Sutton killed Hilton with the same dirk. Sutton was captured after a desperate resistance, during which he seriously wounded Mr. Jacob Todd, a well-known citizen. Geo. J. Sutton, his brother, and Sylvester L. Bacon, master of the schooner *Galota*, were also arrested, as they were participants in the affray at its commencement.

Policeman Ezekial Hodgdon, of Station No. 7, East Boston, arrested a man early this morning, suspected of burglary, when an accomplice of the fellow shot him through the head. Hodgdon died in about five hours. The murderer fled, and one or two arrests have been made on suspicion.

The "Knickerbocker Movement."

A meeting of the "People" was called by advertisement for Saturday evening last, at Constitution Hall, Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond streets. The ostensible object of the movement, as stated in the handbills, was "to take into consideration the present financial crisis, and devise measures for the prompt amelioration of business difficulties and the prevention of suffering during the Winter."

Shortly after 8 o'clock, there were 60 persons present. Mr. Jacob D. Young was nominated Chairman, and Messrs. W. S. Tisdale and A. D. Perkins, Secretaries. These nominations were unanimously approved. Mr. A. H. Duganne then read an address, which was severe on luxurious social habits, extravagant brokerage, and undue inflation of commercial credit. He advocated the entire suppression of the importation of all goods that can be manufactured at home, and opposed the toleration of foreign mercantile agents, temporarily residing amongst us, as mediums for depleting the country of its specie, and promoting a spirit of extravagance among its citizens. The report concluded with a series of resolutions demanding the resumption and extension of the works at the Central-park, in the Navy-Yard, on the projected Post-Office and new City Hall, and asserting the necessity of retrenchment in the matter of luxuries, and the entire cessation of indulgence in the use of foreign manufactures which might as well and more cheaply be made at home.

The report and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A Mr. Brown then addressed the assemblage. He was followed by Col. Sevier, who attributed the whole difficulty under which the country has been laboring to the Banks, and stated that whilst he believed that the Free Banking system of New-York was the perfection of human wisdom, yet as the last link was wanting, the whole chain was not worth a continental damn. So long as the Banks had the power to expand their silk rag currency without any limit and unrestrained by any law or any moral principle just so long would revulsions like the present periodically occur. Under the present imperfect system the Banks were the curse of the country, for they gave to capital the power of a tyrant. We were more oppressed, he declared, by the despotism of capital than were the people of any of the old, worn-out countries of Europe by the tyranny of kings.

The Colonel reiterated his advice to take "the dragon's teeth" out of the Banks (which, like the women in Mercer-street, he said, might be regarded as a necessary evil) by limiting their power of contracting discount. In the last six weeks the Banks had deprived the community of $32,000,000 of circulating medium. "Hell could not stand such a contraction as that." The pillars of Heaven might be torn down by it. And were they to stand such imposition and tyranny on the part of the Banks? [Cheers.] In conclusion, the Colonel paid a high tribute of praise to the genius and independence of Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, and commended his advice to the favorable consideration of this "happy and glorious country," which, by the pursuance of a policy so admirable, would inevitably strengthen her title to be regarded as

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Colonel sat down amid great cheering. A series of committees were appointed: 1. To wait on the Democratic Congressmen, for the purpose of inducing them to promote the employment of artisans at the Navy-Yard. 2. To wait on Hon. A. V. Brown, to urge the necessity of proceeding with the erection of the new Post-Office. 3. To call on the Central Park Commissioners for the purpose of renewing the work on the Central Park. 4. To call on the Commissioners of the new City Hall, in order to initiate the work on that building. 5. To organize charitable associations throughout the different Wards.

After a few words by Mr. Duganne, expressive of his regret that the people should prefer spending their money in theatres, than aiding by their presence in a meeting designed to secure them bread, and invoking the masses, irrespective of party, to make themselves felt in this labor movement, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Central Committee.

LONG ISLAND.

Four Men Killed by a Falling Embankment—Culpable Carelessness.

About 11½ o'clock Saturday last four men were instantly killed on Wyckoff, near Lorimer-street, Brooklyn, by a bank of earth falling on them. The deceased, with others, were engaged in constructing a lager-bier vault, 50 by 50 feet, and 34 feet deep. On one side the excavation had been made to the required depth, and the stone-masons had commenced the wall, and raised it high enough to require a staging to enable them to work. The walls of the excavation at this point were perpendicular, and immediately on the edge was a heavy frame building. At the hour above named, and while the masons and laborers were all at work, a large quantity of earth above the wall and under the building gave way suddenly, burying four men under it. Their names are:

George Beckley, boss mason. He leaves a family in McKibben-street.

Jacob Haveler, mason. He also leaves a family residing in New-York.

Bartlett Home, mason, 23 years old. Resided at No. 131 Stagg-street, where he leaves a wife. He was married about a month ago.

Adam Beigel, about 25 years old, a resident of New-York, and leaves a family.

Of course, these men were all dead when taken out, and were probably killed instantly, as the weight of the earth was sufficient—even if there had been no stones or timbers—to crush them.

The news of the accident spread rapidly, and no great time elapsed before a large crowd of citizens had assembled, and the work of exhuming the bodies commenced. The Sixth District Police arrived promptly on the ground, and rendered efficient assistance in preserving order.

The opinion was general that the accident was the result of culpable carelessness on the part of the persons who had charge of the work. The walls of the excavation were perpendicular, and without any of the usual supports.

Coroner Snell impanneled a jury; and, after examining several witnesses, the folowing verdict was rendered last evening:

We, the undersigned Jurors, summoned to inquire into the cause of the deaths of Henry Berky, Adam Biegel, Jacob Herbele, and Christopher Horn, find:

That they came to their deaths by suffocation, caused by a part of an embankment of a lager-bier vault, situated, and in the course of being built, in Wykoff-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, falling on them while at work on the same. And we further find that there was gross negligence on the part of the parties having the charge of building said vault.

(Signed) ALOIS J. DYGERT, Foreman.
Jacob Rosengarten, Adam Schlegel,
Jacob Zimmer, James Austin,
James Rodwell, Garret H. Garrison.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for This Day.—Nos. 16, 23, 46, 47, 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Imperial Photographs
Will henceforth be sold at a material reduction in price.
A New Discovery,
Recently applied, diminishes largely their cost, while contributing to the excellence of their execution.
Groups of Families
Taken in a few minutes. These may be made of great size, and include any desired number of persons.
Clubs or Associations
Desiring to interchange portraits, may do so at a trifling cost.
A superb collection of portraits is exhibited, and visitors are invited to call and examine them,
Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Bion, the Wanderer," and "Oniska, the Indian Mother;" these two pieces are announced for performance this evening at Purdy's National Theatre. The former was performed all last week to an overflowing house on each night. "Oniska" is a new piece by Silas Steele, Esq., and will be presented for the first time to-night. This will be "double attractions" in reality. The comedy of the "Yankee Heiress" concludes the programme. Mr J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. F. E. Aiken, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, Miss Julia Daly and the entire strength of the company appear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has three great merits; it is refreshing and lasting as a perfume, and an unrivaled specific for tan, blotches, pimples, and roughness of the skin. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions, are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity, and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN
Will sell their large Wholesale Stock of Clothing at Retail for cash.
All kinds of money taken.
No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

THE WIDOW'S WOOING.
(*A ballad not found in Percy's Reliques.*)
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGGS.

I was seedy, I confess it,
Very woe-begone and sore,
When I went a-serenading
To the Widow Loveman's door;
But my tattered pants displayed to view
A pair of calves prodigious,
And my shoulders had a breadth of beam
To compensate her riches.

She squinted through the shutters,
And her heart began to melt;
She opened wide the window
As the power of song she felt;
She listened to my ditty,
Then she glanced upon my calves,
And says she (for she's not one of those
Who do such things by halves:)

Says she, "young man, I love you!"
And she dropped a purse of gold.
"Oh, less dear," I cried, "the lucre
Than the blessed hope to fold
Such a heart of kindly womanhood
Against my aching breast!"
"Be off to Smith's," she answered,
"And come back here richly drest!"

I obeyed the Widow Loveman,
And Smith Brothers never made
A suit of more surpassing taste
Than that which I displayed,
When leading to the altar,
Evermore to have and hold,
The lovely Widow Loveman,
Who had dropped the purse of gold.

Smith Brothers' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138, and 140 Fulton-street, New-York.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded
TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.
It consists of a large assortment of every description of
ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,
Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.
We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine would do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LADIES WHO DESIRE THEIR CHOICE OF THE most splendid millinery in the City, should hasten before a reaction takes place, to the wholesale and retail show rooms of R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Brown—Eaton.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of Dr. Edward Bayard, uncle of the bride, by Rev. Dr. George L. Prentis, George Brown, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Harriet Eaton, only daughter of the late Daniel Cady Eaton, Esq.

Osborn—Webb.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at Bleecker-st. Church, by Rev. W. S. Balch, E. M. Osborn to Mary Augusta Webb, both of this City.

Smith—Biglow.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by Rev. M. K. Hodge, William P. Smith to Miss Charlotte A., daughter of J. B. Biglow, Esq.

Williams—Starr.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's aunt, No. 60 West Warren-st., by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, A. W. C. Williams, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of B. M. Starr, Esq., of Brookfield, Conn.

Lent—Thorburn.—In Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Mr. Knox, Chas. Lent to Mary Anna, only daughter of Jas. T. Thorburn, of Newtown.

Abbott—Hamlin.—In Waverley, Mass., by Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, Lyman Abbott, of New-York City, and Abby F., daughter of Hannibal Hamlin, Esq., of Waverley.

Coats—Auchincloss.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., James Coats, Jr., of Paisley, Scotland, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Auchincloss.

DIED.

Welch.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 18, at his residence, No. 35 Leonard-st., Jas. H. Welch, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Williamson.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 17, of congestion of the brain, William, second son of the late Alexander Williamson, aged 17 years and 21 days.

Funeral from No. 42 Pearl-st., to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Pye.—On Friday, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock P. M., Margaret, wife of John E. Pye, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, William Millen, and sisters, Mrs. Geo. A. Tator and Mrs. John E. Bynner, and brother, Wm. Webb, also those of her brothers-in-law, Dr. J. S. Oatman and Thomas McKnight, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 28 Bleecker st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Bayley.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 18, William Bayley, oldest son of the late Jos. Bayley, M. D.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., without further notice.

Leggett.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 17, Abraham Leggett, Sr., in the 88th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mount Pleasant, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ackerman.—On Sunday, Oct. 18, of paralysis, Mrs. Harriet Ackerman.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Hodgson.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 17, after a long and painful illness, Mr. George Hodgson.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 307 Sackett st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Prevost.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday evening, Oct. 16, Miss Susannah Prevost, daughter of the late Major Augustine Prevost, of the British Army, in the 73d year of her age.

Walden.—At Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 17, of typhoid fever, while on a visit to her brother, Rev. J. Treedwell Walden, Beula' Willett, youngest daughter of the late Jacob T. Walden, of this City, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

Conger.—At Waldberg, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 16, of congestion of the brain, Anna Hedges, infant daughter of Abraham B. and Mary Rutger McCreas Conger aged 2 years and 14 days.

Grumman.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, William Grumman, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Lyons' Farms, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M.

DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
AT LESS THAN
AUCTION PRICES,
FOR CASH.
CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NOW OFFER THE
LARGEST STOCK
OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED
IN THE
UNITED STATES,
COMPRISING EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF
PRINTS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS,
FLANNELS,
DE LAINES,
&c., &c.,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., and will be delivered in the Chemical Hall of the New-York Medical College, in 13th-st., east of 4th-av. Lectures on Chemistry by Prof. R. O. Doremus, M. D. Lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmacy by Prof. George Thurber.

Tickets for the course can be procured of JAS. T. MAXWELL, No. 66 William-st., EUGENE DUPREY, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., and of THOMAS T. GREEN, corner of Broadway and 14th-st. Members of the College can procure their (free) tickets by applying as above.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE—EAST 13th-st., near 4th-av.

The Introductory Lecture to the Fall and Winter course of Medical Instruction will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the middle lecture room of the College, by Professor J. M. Carnochan, M. D., on "The Study of Science." Members of the Medical Profession, students of medicine and the public generally are invited to be present.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—The introductory Address, at the opening of the Winter session of this Institution, will be delivered on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1857, at 7½ P. M., by Samuel St. John, M. D., Professor of Chemistry. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
R. WALLS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

L. & A. UNDERHILL, IMPORTERS AND manufacturers of Ostrich and fancy Feathers, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, to sell at retail their whole stock of black, white and colored Ostrich Feathers, comprising one thousand dozen at the importing prices
L. & A. UNDERHILL,
Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE INTRODUCTORY Lecture to the ensuing Winter Course, in the Medical Department of the University of New-York, will be delivered by Professor Valentine Mott, at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

IS THIS FAIR OR NOT?—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Pains of all kinds, Sore Throats, &c., or no charge will be made. Every agent is authorized to return the money, if any one is dissatisfied after using it according to directions. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—EASTERN MAILS.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the Eastern mails will close as follows:—By New-Haven Railroad, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; by steamboat, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 24
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 31
FROM EUROPE.			
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Edinburgh	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 10
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 21
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Oct. 27

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—W. N. Cheever, Dr. Stoney, Dr. Miles, K. Simmons, O. J. Minor and lady, Mrs. E. Ward, Miss Clifford and lady friend, S. C. Lanier and lady, P. Sherman, Miss C. Johnson, Miss A. Johnson, Miss M. F. Green, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. C. O. Colt, Mrs. Captain Groover, Mrs. Butterfield, D. C. De Wire, E. Enright, John Coffin, John Cottrall, A. Rosenberg, C. S. Wheeler, P. E. Partridge, W. J. Brandreth, B. C. Wilkinson, B. T. Benjamin, O. R. Doubleday, F. Howlden, C. H. Bramwell, Mrs. W. Whelden, C. W. Oak and lady, Rev. D. P. Thackara, lady and six children; Miss M. Smith, Mrs. C. T. Burrett, Miss Collins, Mr. May, Mr. Servans, W. H. Beach, Dr. P. Porcher, M. Wolff, A. Garlfout, Julius Coleman, Francis Tobin, Wm. Cochrane, M. Reardon, R. Torrent, Judge Exduran, E. F. Whitney, O. Carroll, Wm. C. Willis, J. Hannington, and 90 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—T. White, W. G. Taylor, Joshua Reece, Mrs. North, C. Hill, G. Howard, G. A. Goodwin, H. Whitehume, P. Whitehume, J. Richardson, M. Boyles, James Lyons, G. Post, Alex. Delaney, Webster Lane, A. C. N. Wheeler, Jacob Klein, Mark Lazarus and lady, Mrs. M. B. B. Cleveland, Henry Blow, J. Smith and lady, 4 Misses Smith, Mr. Carter, J. Wilson, M. Todd, Capt. Owen and lady, Miss Dyott, C. W. Chauncey, Miss Blow, Mrs. Grundy, 2 children and servant, and 29 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlanta, for Charleston—P. Gowan, J. Alexander, Ira Steel, Sewilt, C. K. Osgood and lady, Gustave Osth, A. B. Herman, Andrew Scott, James Martin, Mrs. Hazen and child.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Mr. Lees, lady and servant, Mrs. Waterman, W. Waterman, Dr. Townsend, lady, 2 children and nurse, Dr. J. M. Leslie and lady, Mrs. Farr, Miss Farr, Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Ladd, E. Salisbury, 2 Misses Salisbury, J. L. Abbott, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Cullen, 2 Misses Cullen, Mrs. Hastings and lady, J. B. Ladd, W. C. O'Driscoir, A. LeMayne, Jr., James Meakin, Capt. John Cligg, James Buchan, D. G. Leonard, Mr. Clark, J. L. Gosterhofer, 2 Misses Clark, Mr. DeCoppet, lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Riley and brother, J. R. Lass, John Malcomson, Edward Molyneux, 2 Misses Molyneux and 2 female servants, G. W. Flagg and lady, W. W. Farr, Mr. Uhrbach, Mrs. Opperman, infant and nurse, Mr. Dent, Dr. Charles Mackie, Edward Mottet, Mr. Schroeder and lady, E. H. Skinker and lady, Lt. Col. Scott, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Forbes, Spencer Percival, Mr. Newhall, James Fullington, C. Buchanan, R. Buchanan, Mr. Leathley, A. L. Levy, Mr. Caesar, Mr. Hay and lady, Mr. Skrainken, lady and infant, Miss C. Singer, Miss K. Shrindlinger, Mr. Briston, Henry Race, W. P. Pierce, W. Skrainker and lady, Thos. Kingan, A. Thomas, Samuel Kingan, Mr. Ryers, John Hope, Thomas Sutcliffe, Miss Sarah Patchett, James McCormick, Mrs. Thew, Mr. Sarser, lady and infant, Walter Abbott, A. Albers, Mme. Patler and servant, M. Marx, Miss Marx, Andrew De Negri, Antonio Devarz, Giussippi Cott, Mr. Lorens, P. Fitzgerald, Henry Kean, Mr. Moore, Mr. Rinn.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—John Greenfield, Mrs. Welch and 3 children, H. Russell, L. Pandegrast, Miss McKellup, J. de Mesa, L. Salamon, G. B. Beale, G. Canuiciani, John J. Hartz, Mr. A. Fernandes, lady, 2 children and sister, J. Artega, J. B. Sararac, J. Manger, R. Dick, T. Fernandes.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Mrs. Samuel G. Baptist, 3 children and servant, J. H. Simmons, J. Burbank, Mrs. D. Robertson, C. R. Johnson, Miss Johnson, L. Selman, R. H. Riddick and daughter, W. C. Smith, James Little, C. C. Johnson, Dr. G. S. West, Miss West, John A. Lovett, Mr. Culler, H. Carver, Capt. T. B. R. Lee, and 18 in the steerage.

In bark Escoriaza, from Havana—Mrs. Perira and 2 children, Augustus Orhuela, J. Colsenburg.

In brig Thos. Tileston, from Savanilla—W. C. Foster, lady and son.

In bark Clara Windsor, from Port-au-Prince—Mr. Grant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets..... 5 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 12 | Gov. Island. 9 56 | Hell Gate.... 11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.; Philadelphia, Boggs, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Globe, Baker, Boston, Robson & Fosdick; Bostonian, Burnham, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Admiral, Bliffen, Havre, W. L. Drayton; Humboldt, Paulsen, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck; Azzam, Heagon, City Point, R. P. Buck & Co.; Palestine, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Bark John Benson, Gardner, Havana, Sturges & Co.

Brigs Lavacca, Parker Benner & Deake Elmira, Hall, Portland, J. W. Delano; S. P. Musson, (Br.,) Wyman, Yarmouth, N. S., J. W. Braine; Bloomer, (Br.,) King, St. Johns, A. Smithers & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, Jonas Smith; Oswego, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, A. Smithers & Co.; Wave, Joline, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; M. Fox, Crabtree, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Rebecca, Woglam, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; B. Flammer, Applegit, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Ann and Susan, Myers, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; L. Peacock, Mankin, Antwerp, F. King.

Sloop Warren, Stannard, New Haven, master.

Propeller Atlanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 3, at 1 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Europa, from Boston. 5th inst., at 6 P. M., passed U. S. M. steamship Baltic, hence for Liverpool. 7th, at 2:30 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Persia hence for Liverpool. 16th, at 8:40 A. M., passed steamship City of Washington, bound E. Same date, at 4:30 P. M., 30 miles E. of Fire Island, passed ship Lady Russell, Sinclair, from Tralee, Sept. 11. The A. arrived off Sandy Hook last night at 10½ o'clock. She brings £4,400 sterling in specie.

Ship Chariot of Fame, Knowles, Callao, via Hampton Roads 14 ds., with guano to Barreda Bros.

Brig Cuba, (of Millbridge,) Wallace, Port-au-Prince Sept. 23, with logwood to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Electric, (Br.,) Morrison, Guanica, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. The Br. brig Jessie sld. 2 ds. previous for Baltimore.

Schr. Sussex, (of Baltimore,) Martin, Aux Cayes Oct. 1, with logwood to Becker & Graves.

Schr. Vapor, Mott, Savannah, via Norfolk 24 hours, with cotton, &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, (of New-Haven,) Maxwell, Maracaibo Sept. 25, with fustic to master. The I. D. T. has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. winds.

Schr. Morning Light, Simmons, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. J. Tway, Matthews, Virginia 8 ds., with wood to C. Clark.

Schr. C. H. Lee, Soper, Virginia 13 ds., with wood to C. Clark.

Schr. Maryland, Chase, Alexandria 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Claremont, Johnson, Virginia 14 ds., with wood, to master.

Schr. E. A. Hopkins, Means, Virginia 10 ds., with potatoes to Fenton Bros.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Sharrott, Virginia 2 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Mary Jane, Shelton, Virginia 10 ds., wood.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Crobb, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wm. Cape, Lavey, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer America, Verder, Delaware Breakwater, with schr. George Darbey in tow.

Arrived....Sunday, Oct. 18.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans 11th inst., and Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. 16th, at 6:30 A. M., passed (85 miles S. of Barnegat) a steamer for Charleston; at 8.40 A. M., 65 miles S. of Barnegat, passed a steamer for Savannah; also, steamship Empire City, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 18th, at 10:30 A. M., off Sinepuxent, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Ship Jacob A. Westervelt, Austin, Liverpool 25 ds., with mdse. and 550 passengers—all well. Was towed to Quarantine by steamtug Huntress.

Bark Cadet, Guide, Belize, (Hond.,) 21 ds., via the Northern Triangles, mahogany, &c., to Josiah Jex. Sept. 26, lat. 20 30, lon. 86, experienced a very heavy hurricane commencing at W. N. W. veering to S. and S. E., was obliged to scud under bare poles for six hours, lost bobstays, &c. Has had strong N. E. winds the entire passage.

Bark Louisa, Souper, Nuevitas Sept. 25, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with mdse. to Morra & Navarro. Sept. 26, fell in with the wreck of a French ship ashore on a reef 8 miles east of Wolf Key. She was full of water and abandoned; took from her 1 case of music books, 1 do. sweet meats, and 1 chest of tools.

Bark Escoriaza, Ryder, Havana Sept. 26, with mdse. and sugar to Mora & Nephew. Put into Hampton Roads for a harbor on the 10 inst., with strong gales from the N. E. Has been 48 hours from thence. Has had N. and N. E. gales during the whole passage. Oct. 4, in lat. 32 30, lon. 77, in the Gulf, was hove too for 36 hours in a gale from N. E.

Bark Wyandotte, (of Boston,) Burns, Fortune Island Sept. 1, with salt to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Cornelia, Boston, Havana Oct. 4, with mdse. to Moses Taylor & Co. Oct. 11, Julius Sidell, of Brooklyn, a seaman, died, aged 17 years.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of Baltimore,) Lewis, Montevideo, with hides, hair, &c., to master. Oct. 13, off Cape Hatteras, saw the hulls of two sunken vessels.

Bark Iris, (Br.,) Le Couteur, Pernambuco 25 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Clara Windsor, McEmen, Port-au-Prince Sept. 14, with coffee and logwood to Becker & Graves.

Bark Sunrise, (Span.,) Carrom, Malaga 25 ds., with fruit and wine to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.

Bark Reindeer, Allen, Bathurst, W. C. A., Sept. 7, with hides and ground nuts to Z. Mayhew.

Bark Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au Prince Sept. 14, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves.

Bark Sunrise, (Sp.,) Carran, Malaga 25 ds., with fruit and wine to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.

Brig Thos. Tileston, Morrill, Savanilla 31 ds., with tobacco, &c., to P. N. Spofford. Was 18 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales most of the time; lost and split sails, &c. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Conquest, Rasmussen, Gonaives 19 ds., with logwood to F. Karck.

Brig Saginaw, Case, Rio Hache Sept. 20, with logwood to Vose, Livingston & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mechanic, (of Harpwell,) Ingle, Cienfuegos Sept. 17, with sugar to master.

Brig Princeton, (of Brookline,) Allen, Montego Bay, (Jam.,) Sept. 16, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Henry C. Brooks, Sherrill, Gonaives, (St. Domingo,) Oct. 2, logwood, &c., to Ereet, Son & Co.

Brig Caroline, Wightby, Aspinwall 29 ds., with bark and hides to J. J. Joy & Co.

Brig George Albert, Thompson, Havana Sept. 20, with sugar and tobacco to M. Truillic. Have had the wind N. E. for 26 ds., with strong gales. Have been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras, split sails, &c.

Brig Conquest, Rasmussen, Gonaives 19 ds., with logwood to F. Karck.

Schr. Martha Hall, (of Waldoboro,) Storer, Jacksonville 24 ds., with lumber to J. Parkhurst. Had N. E. gales the entire passage, split sails, lost fore topgallantmast and fore boom.

Schr. Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk 7 ds., with flour to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Richmond 9 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Globe, Guttear, Washington 20 ds., with flour to J. Matthews.

Schr. S. Brown, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Eolus, (Br.,) Conyers, Turks Island 35 ds., with salt to McCall & Frith. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales, lost sails, &c.

Schr. Martha Hall, (of Waldoboro,) Storer, Jacksonville 24 ds., with lumber to J. Parkhurst. Had N. E. gales the entire passage, split sails, lost foretopgallantmast and fore boom.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Fisher, Wilmington 8 ds., with naval stores to Scranton & Tallman.

Sch. San Jacinto, Chamberlain, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. N. S. Robbins, Longstreet, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Ovoca, Jakes, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. H. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. John Price, Price, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. San Jacinto, Chamberlain, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. N. S. Robbins, Longstreet, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Ovoca, Jakes, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. H. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Island Belle, Overton, Alexandria 10 ds., corn.

Schr. J. Guest, Rainor, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. H. Ward, Ebbetts, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Sheddon, White, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Arcola, Sharrott, Norfolk 3 ds., potatoes.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia, potatoes.

Schr. R. H. Vermilya, Ryder, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Brothers, Chambers, Georgetown 8 ds., coal.

Schr. E. J. Rayner, Baker, Georgetown 3 ds., coal.

Schr. J. T. Barnard, Stiles, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Diamond State, Casey, Alexandria 4 ds., corn.

Schr. Potomac, Berry, Alexandria 15 ds., coal.

Schr. Wm. Colyer, Rowland, 12 ds., coal.

Schr. Whirlwind, Eldridge, Alexandria 12 ds., coal.

Schr. G. R. Lampher, Lampher, Virginia 2 ds., potatoes.

Schr. J. J. Barrell, Price, Norfolk 2 ds., flour.

Schr. M. J. Gouse, Stokes, Virginia 2 ds., flour.

Schr. F. French, Loveland, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Native, Anderson, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer H. B. Beach, Ramsey, Baltimore 2 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, Wotten, Havre; New-York, Craig, Glasgow; Philadelphia, Boggs, Havana; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk; Fr. war steamer Fulton, Fauvil, St. Domingo. Ships Plymouth Rock, Hammond London; Humboldt, Paulsen, Hamburg; Brewer, (Swed.,) Westberg, Rotterdam; Glance, Gillespie, Bristol; Azzam, Heagan, City Point; Globe, Baker, Boston; Palestine, Spencer, London. Bark Asa Fish, St. Marks. Brig Lavacca, Parker, Key West.

Below.

Bark William. ——, Schr. Mobile, from Savannah. Br. bark Seignelte, New-Zealand 105 ds., bound into Quarantine for orders. Also, one ship, one bark and two brigs unknown.—All by steamtug Huntress, Capt. Morrill.

Returned.

The schr. George Darbey, Capt. Milling, hence for Aspinwall, returned this morning in tow of the propeller America, having on the 10th inst. took fire, and was run ashore at Cape Henlopen beach. She was afterwards got off by Capt. Lyons, (wrecker.)

The ship Chariot of Fame, from Callao, while being towed into the dock, caught bottom opposite South Ferry, Brooklyn, but will probably be got off at high water.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 6, lat. 25 30, lon. 70, exchanged signals with brig Laurilla, bound S.

Oct. 11, lat. 31 60, lon. 73 45, brig Humboldt, (of Boston,) from New-York, bound S.

Oct. 13, off Cape Hatteras, schr. Petrel, from the Spanish Main for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Sept. 25, barkentine Theresa, from St. Thomas, arr. Sept. 24; bark Almy, from Philadelphia, do.; brig St. Marys, for New-York in 10 ds.; schr. J. L. Bowman, do. do. The schr. Cornelia, for New-York, sld. 5 ds. previous.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 1, brigs Wm. R. Wright, Walters, for New-York in a few ds.; Magnet, Shackleford, from St. Thomas for New-York or Boston; Tornado, McCarty, fm. do. and for do.; Rollason, Orlanda, from Boston; schr. John Ellis, Weston, for Boston in a few ds.

At Port-au-Prince, Sept. 14, bark Cordelia, for New-York, ldg.; brigs John Boynton, for do., dsg.; African, Britton, from Jacksonville, do., do.; Pico, for Boston, next day; Linda, for New-York, in 2 ds.; Orlando, for Boston, ldg.; Washburn, dsg.; Milton, do. do.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,

During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,

FOR CASH,

At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.

This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing

DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."

PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.

FLANNELS, in great variety.

SILKS and VELVETS at large reduction from auction prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.

SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

OVER-COATINGS, &c.

BLANKETS,
Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.
HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.
DRUGGETS,
BOCKINGS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
No. 12 Cortlandt,
and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—

3,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
800 Chenellle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenellle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
800 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
300 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
800 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Cheneille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
800 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES.
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

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475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $5 and $8 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sales of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.

These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $18 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment separate from our regular stock.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

RICH CLOAK AND BASQUE TRIMMINGS,
CROCHET, CHENILLE AND OPERA FRINGES,
MAGNIFICENT FIGURED AND PLAIN VELVET
GALLOONS,

And every other variety of handsome cloak trimmings, selected by ourselves in Paris, are offered at retail much below general prices.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
STELLA,
CHENILLE,
PLUSH,
BROCHE,

And every other variety of shawls and scarfs, consisting of the newest and most desirable shawls in the market, are offered at prices less than cost of importation, commencing on MONDAY, 19th inst.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS.

Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.,
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

DRY GOODS.

RUINOUS SACRIFICE.
ALEXANDER JUST'S GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
STILL CONTINUES

At Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe-st.

In addition, from Messrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.'S GREAT CASH AUCTION SALE, WHERE EVERY DOLLAR WAS SOLD FOR CASH—I being fortunate enough to obtain the following lots at fifty per cent. less than the sterling cost:

Lot 1—10 cases yard-wide printed LAWNS, 4 cents.
Lot 2—700 pieces high-colored wool PLAIDS, 12½ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
Lot 3—300 pieces double width PLAIDS, 18¾ cents, half price.
Lot 4—1,500 pieces fast-colored CALICOES, 4c. and 6c.
Lot 5—17,000 yards handsomest DE LAINES in this market, 12½ cents; manufacturer's price 20 cents.
Lot 6—12,000 yards English DE LAINES, 6¼ cents, worth 1s.
Lot 7—7 boxes English PARAMATTAS, 11 cents.
Lot 8—381 pieces widest width PARAMATTAS, 15 cents, worth 2s. 6d.
Lot 9—50 pieces shaded stripe MOHAIRES, 18¾ cents, worth 3s.
Lot 10—300 yards satin stripe CASHMERES, 18¾ cents, worth 3s.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

The largest stock in the City, to be sold at the same ruinous rates. Ladies will please to call and look, whether they purchase or not.

ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
Three doors above Monroe-st.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
800 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $2 50 a pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadwy.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.

At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
Nobody will object to our prices.

S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

GREAT RUSH FOR CLOAKS.

Hard times gone, and the ladies are availing themselves of the
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
BUY CLOAKS
At MOLYNEUX BELL'S, No. 303 Canal-st. A few more are left, but the whole stock will be
CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK,
REGARDLESS OF PRICES.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.
Notice to the ladies.
Now is the time to buy your
Dry goods.
At a reduction
Of 50 per cent.
From original prices.
Our stock is large, and comprises a general assortment, such as
Silks,
Shawls,
Merinos,
Poplins,
Woolen Plaids,
De Laines,
Embroideries,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
&c., &c., &c.
All at a tremendous reduction in prices.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway.
Ready for sale on Monday, Oct. 19.

THE PARK BANK
NOBLY OUTRIDING THE STORM.
The run which was made a few days ago on one of the largest and safest banks in this City, shows a very feverish state of public feeling in regard to
FINANCIAL MATTERS,
and we think without real cause.
THE STATE OF THINGS
AT THE PRESENT TIME
is such as to convince every merchant of the necessity of the contraction of business.
To carry out this principle, we offer our
ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
at an immense reduction in price.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.
The State of New-York
Has suspended payment!
In consequence of the above notice
We have determined
To reduce the price of
Our immense assortment
Of dry goods
50 per cent.
And sell at this sacrifice
For the balance of the season.
Ladies, examine our goods and prices
Before you buy elsewhere.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway.
Will commence on Monday, Oct. 19.

THE GREAT PANIC.
G. B. WILLIAMS has determined, in consequence of the stringency in the
Money Market,
TO OFFER HIS ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE AT
A GREAT SACRIFICE,
As the whole of his property must be at once
CONVERTED INTO CASH.
No. 767 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
No. 767 Broadway.
100 pieces French merinos
at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS,
OVERWHELMING DISASTERS
in all
BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.
The necessity of converting all
MERCHANDISE INTO CASH
has become obvious to all business men. In order to accomplish this object
WE HAVE MARKED DOWN
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF SILKS
50 PER CENT.
Sale at the reduced prices to begin on Monday, Oct. 12.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway.

MILLINERY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par for goods at
J. SPENCE & SONS',
No. 27 Division-st.

CARPETS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Owing to our heavy importations we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.
DOUGHTY & BRO.,
No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST!
IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!
For the purpose of
EFFECTING MORE RAPID SALES
We shall offer,
AT BOTH STORES,
On and after
MONDAY, Oct. 19,
Our entire stock of very desirable
SUPERIOR FRENCH MERINOS,
At 30 per cent.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WARRANTED GENUINE "BAJOU GLOVES,"
Of the finest quality of kid and best manufacture,
ALL CHOICE FALL COLORS,
At 70 cents per pair,
COST TO IMPORT 87½ CENTS.
Purchasers may rely on the above being strictly as represented.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST!
Fashionable Fall Dress Goods of every description, at 25 per cent.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Yard-and-half wide
EUGENIE FANCY PLAIDS,
A novelty, at 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FALL SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock, including all the most fashionable styles,
MARKED DOWN 25 PER CENT.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH PRINTS.
10 cases more opened at
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS!
Newest Fall Styles.
REDUCED TO 75 CENTS AND $1.
Sales at this immense reduction will commence
MONDAY, Oct. 19.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Retailed at greatly reduced prices
FOR CASH.

We are now offering at retail our extensive and choice assortment of men's furnishing goods, at less than wholesale prices for cash.

Marseilles shirts at $1 75, worth $2 50.
White linen shirts at $1 75, worth $2 50.
White linen shirts at $150, worth $2
Fancy muslin shirts $1 50, worth $2.
Three-ply linen collars at $1 50, worth $2 25.
Marseilles collars $1 25, worth $2.
Dressing robes at $3 75, worth $5.
Dressing robes $11, worth $15.
Dressing robes at $16, worth $20.
Traveling shawls at $4 50 to $8, worth $6 to $12.
Together with a large variety of ties, scarfs, cravats, gloves handkerchiefs, half-hose, under-garments, suspenders, &c., &c., &c.

LITCHFIELD & BRADY,
Old stand C. B. HATCH & Co.,
No. 97 William-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

Owing to the great pressure in money matters, the subscriber has reluctantly concluded to sell off,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
His entire stock, consisting of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
worth of the
CHOICEST MOURNING GOODS
EVER IMPORTED.

Many large lots having been purceased at recent Auctions, greatly below the cost of importation, and, with the sacrifice now making, will be found most advantageous to purchasers. An inspection before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
$100,000 WORTH OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
SILKS—10s., 11s. and 12s. SILKS reduced to 8s.
8s. and 9s. SILKS reduced to 6s.
6s. and 7s. SILKS reduced to 4s. and 4s. 6d.
MERINOS—10s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to 85c.
8s. MERINO reduced to 65c.
5s. 6d. MERINO reduced to 45c.
PARAMATTAS—2,000 pieces reduced 40 per cent.
2s. 6d Paramatta to 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d. Paramatta to 1s.
1,000 pieces WOOL PLAID marked down 1s. to 2s. per yard.
300 pieces rich GALA PLAID, 1s.
1,000 pieces silk-striped DUCAL PLAID, 1s., usual price 2s.
5,000 yards FRENCH DE LAINE, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.
5,000 yards American and Scotch DE LAINES, 1s., usual price 1s. 9d.
1,000 yards super quality 10c., usual price 1s. 3d.
300 pieces 10-4 WALTHAM SHEETING, 1s. 6d., usual price 2s 6d.
250 pieces 5-4 fine MUSLIN, 10c., usually 15c.
10,000 yards superb MOURNING DE LAINE, 1s., reduced from 2s.
MERRIMACK CALICOS, 9c.; 1s. GINGHAMS, 6¼c.
5s. FINE LINEN, 3s.; 1s. CANTON FLANNEL, 10c.
N. B.—The above form but a small part of the reductions. The whole stock is marked down 40 to 50 per cent.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
Corner Monroe-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only.
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

RICH DRY GOODS.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
RICH NEW CLOAKS,
30 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
SILKS GREATLY UNDER COST.
SILK ROBES 40 PER CENT. UNDER COST.
IRISH POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS,
REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY,
ALL
GREATLY UNDER COST.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway above 9th-st.

BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTLES,
For DEEP and SECOND MOURNING,
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
MOURNING EMBROIDERIES, at HALF PRICE.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
COLLARS AND SETS.
CAPES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HONITON, POINT,
BRUSSELS, CHANTILLY,
And all other rich Laces at cost prices, to insure immediate sale. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet,
Of the newest Paris patterns,
At reduced prices.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

CONTINUATION SALE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are offering
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
Having bought largely at very low prices for cash.
RICH SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.
SILK ROBES and PLAID POPLINS.
MERINOS—AN IMMENSE STOCK.
MUSLINS at 37 cents—usual price 64 cents.
DE LAINES of every kind.
SHAWLS—A full assortment.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR EVERY ONE.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED BANDS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

RICH DRY GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes à quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered sets,
Real laces, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!

Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.

SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Depôt, No. 505 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
OF
DRY GOODS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of a
LARGE JOBBING-HOUSE
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
RETAIL FOR CASH,
COMPRISING $200,000 WORTH OF
SILKS,
MERINOES,
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
in every variety.
LINEN GOODS,
BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
Sale to commence on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 21,
In the Store,
No. 380 BOWERY, (opposite 5th-st.)
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The goods are all the newest styles, this Fall's importation. Will be sold at prices much less than the cost of manufacture.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Rich chene silk, worth $2, Sold at $1 25.
Elegant Bayadere silk, worth $1 75, Sold at $1 25.
Brocade Bayaderes, worth $2 25, Sold at $1 50.
With a great variety of other styles at the same rates of prices.
By JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Rich and elegant sets of laces and embroideries,
French worked bands, medallion sets,
Infants' medallion capes,
Edgings and insertions,
All at 50 per cent. under regular prices, by
JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.
A splendid assortment of these beautiful goods in all their variety of styles,
Sold at $1 37½. Worth $2.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S. No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS!
NOTICE!
FINANCIAL CRISIS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
OFFER THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRESS, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SETS,
BOYS' COLLARS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of the sale,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
A large and beautiful assortment,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought under the present pressure, for sale
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILK VELVETS,
EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
An additional lot of these
VERY POPULAR GOODS
Will be offered on Monday, Oct. 19.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

PRICE CURRENT AT NO. 43 CATHARINE-STREET.
French Merino selling at 50c. and 60c., worth 80c.
Coburgs, ¾ width, selling at 10c., worth 15c.
Paramattas, 4-4 and 6-4 width, selling at 12½c., worth 25c.
All-Wool Plaids, warranted, selling at 40c., worth 75c.
Wool, Tartan and Gala Plaids, selling at 18¾c., worth 50c.
Silks at 37½c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 95c., $1 to $1.
Heniquen's Broché Shawls $5, worth $9.
Heniquen's Broché Long Shawls $12, worth $20.
Stella Shawls $3, worth $5.
Extra Super new Design for $6, worth $10.
Extra Super Broché Border from $4 and $5, worth $9.
4-4 Moire Antique, Halbseide, $1 25 and $1 35, worth $2.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 4c. to $1, cheap.
Manchester and British De Laines 12½c., cheap at 25c.
8-4 Linen Table Cloths for 60c., cheap at $1.

The above is but a small portion of our stock. The prices of other articles not mentioned are equally low. We do not expect the public, generally, to give credit to the above quotation, as it seems almost incredible, but upon examination, they will fully realize that they are stubborn facts.

DE BEVOISE & RAWSON,
No. 43 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

$20,000 WORTH OF BLACK LACES in Thread, French, Guipure and Brussels, all widths. Also, a splendid stock of Thread and French lace Veils. All reduced below cost of importation, at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway, cor. Howard st.

1,000 SETS OF HONITON, VALENCIENNES, Applique, Point Alencon and Medallion Lace Sets, all reduced below cost. Valenciennes Laces 1s. per yard and upwards. Splendid assortment at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 688 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

DAMAGED GOODS.—BED AND BERTH blankets, French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, doeskins, plaid poplins, woolen plaids, linens, table cloths, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter, with board, will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is in complete order and furnished with every convenience, and the situation unsurpassed by any in the street. Small children will not be received, and those wishing low-priced rooms please not apply.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or single gentlemen, may obtain a suite of apartments, or single rooms, (with full or partial board,) either on the second or third floor. Gas throughout the house, bathroom, &c. Apply at No. 263 5th-av., near 21st st.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home, can find such by applying at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NO. 95 CLINTON-PLACE; A suite of rooms and a single room for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 78 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS st., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, three children and nurse; three rooms required. Address J., Box No. 3,932 New-York Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class board ers or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THE first-class house No. 310 2d-av. will let to a gentleman and his wife a suite of furnished rooms on the 2d floor with partial board for the gentleman, gas and fire, for $12 per week. Unexceptionable reference will be required.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board to one or two gentlemen, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The best reference required. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 83 Jane-st., New-York.

SHAVING GOODS
instead of
HAVING NOTES SHAVED.
Every variety of
HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING GOODS
selling off at
25 per cent below cost, at the
HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM,
STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

JOHN L. DORRANCE, NO. 83 LIBERTY-ST., UP STAIRS.—Notary Public, Commissioner for Iowa and Wisconsin. For sale, 80 acres land near Chicago, free of incumbrance, or will be exchanged for good merchandise.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

262 EAST 13TH-STREET, Rented for $1,000. No. 277 East 12th-st., Rented for $760. HOUSES AND lots in East 13th-st.—On account of the owner being in want of money he offers for sale two houses and lots in East 13th-st., at a great bargain. They are in the best condition, and bring in a rental of $1,700 per annum. They will be sold separately or together, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. This is an opportunity for a safe investment but seldom to be met with, and persons who will take the trouble to learn the price will at once see that this is no humbug, as the houses must be sold by Nov. 1. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 422 Broome-st., near Broadway.

$8,000 A YEAR.—FIRST-CLASS REAL EState for sale, which produces the above sum. Is leased to a first-class tenant, whose business is not prejudiced by the hard times. Rent promptly paid, and is constantly improving in value; in perfect repair, and the owner only parts with it for want of cash. To any party willing and able to invest from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, at a net income of 10 per cent. per annum, over and above taxes, insurance, repairs, &c., the present is a good opportunity. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN BANK DEPOSITS!—Four good plain 2½-story brick houses and lots in Brooklyn (title perfect and no incumbrances) will be sold very low for cash, separately or together, if applied for soon, to the subscriber, No. 7 Wall-st.

J. F. FRANKLIN.

Also, a very nice little cottage-house and lot, in a genteel neighborhood in South Brooklyn, will be sold at a great reduction from its value and cost. Apply soon.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—HOUSE and lot, corner of New-Bowery and Oak-st., 36 feet on New-Bowery, 4-story, large and light store and basement brick-house, corner of New-Bowery and Oak-st.; possession on or about Nov. 1, 1857, or a part immediately. Apply to Mr. NORTON, No. 59 Rose-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, IN AUDUBON Park, Carmansville, a furnished house well adapted for a gentleman and his wife. On the right of the hall on the first floor is a good-sized parlor with dining room connected with folding doors; on the left in a wing is the kitchen with good pantries, etc.; on the second story are four good-sized chambers with closets. There are half an acre of ground handsomely laid out, a good stable, with harness room, carriage house, and finished room for the man. Outside windows are fitted nearly all over the house. There are two large cisterns of soft water and a well of hard water on the premises. The house is of the Italian villa style of architecture, and the situation and neighborhood unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. The Hudson River Railroad station at 152d-st., is less than five minutes' walk from the house. Possession given Nov. 1. Apply to L. HAYWARD, No. 45 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No. 223 Lexington-av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a first-class brown-stone 4-story high-stoop house, on the south-side of West 43d-st., known as No. 90, between Broadway and 6th-av.; house is 22 by 50. Will be let low. Apply at No. 88, adjoining house.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE AND back basement No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway; the premises are in fine order, gas, baths, &c., and no other family; rent to 1st of May $200 only. Inquire of H. F. RIELL No. 62.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION PLACE, 4th-st.; rent low, also, FURNITURE FOR SALE. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 192 BLEECKER-st., until the first day of May next; possession given immediately. Inquire of the chief clerk at the office of the Metropolitan Police, No. 88 White-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar, entire, or each floor, and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d-floor, room No. 45½.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A HOUSE on 24th-st., near 9th av., with all the modern improvements, completely and finely furnished, to rent until May 1, at the rate of $600 per annum, to a family of unexceptional respectability and having no small children. Inquire from 10 to 11 A. M., of JOHN V. PATTON, at No. 53 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HIGHLY respectable widow lady will rent her house, handsomely furnished, to a family, and take payment in board for the use of the furniture. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 655 Houston-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply No. 71 East 16th-st.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 5th-av., with stable. Address Box No. 307 Post-Office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—The location must be on some square or near one, or on 14th or 23d-st., between the 3d and 6th avs.; the house to be well furnished and have a sunny and cheerful aspect. The family consists of a gentleman, his wife and two grown daughters. The very best care taken of the house and furniture, and the respectability of the party entirely satisfactory. Rent not over $150 per month and paid as desired. Address by note, post-paid, to V. M., Southport, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent till May next, a high stoop respectably furnished house with gas and water, located between 14th and 32d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $800 for the time. Address S. A. G., Post-Office, Box No. 217, stating location and terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., Times office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who is a notary public, and Commissioner for several States, and doing a land agency and collecting business. A lawyer of some means would be preferred. Address J. F. A., box No. 1,425, New York Post-Office.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON WITH A SMALL CAPital, wishing to engage in a safe, pleasant and profitable cash business, will do well to call on KNAPP, WALBRIDGE & CO., No. 58 Cedar st.

PERSONAL.

AMERICAN GIRL AND BOY, OF REspectable parents, healthy and active, would be adopted to a gentleman or lady having no children; the girl is 10 and the boy is 8 years old. A line dropped to Westan, N. Y., to C. T., information will be given.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 28 East 22d-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 159 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel, No. 237 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oriemieulx, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 339 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 55 East 28th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 164 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 99 West 14th st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th st.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Pyne, No. 35 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 66 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr. No. 26 West 22d-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely differ ent from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $100 a year.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 20 2d-place, Brooklyn.—Mr. DON BERNARD, formerly French Professor of University College, N. Y.; Madame DON BERNARD, late French teacher of Rutger's Female Institute. No effort shall be wanted on the part of the principals to enable their educational institute to hold high rank among the best of the country. Prof. Don Bernard has opened at his residence a class of French literature for those who wish to perfect themselves in this important branch of education. The school is in full success, and reopened on 15th of September.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be had at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John st., or at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway; or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; or by addressing the Principals at South Williamstown.

BENJ. F. MILLS, } Principals.
J. A. MILLS, }

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 8. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $200 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address

C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE, }

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, and easy of access. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 26. Two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida.

J. W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Dep't.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—The Winter term commences on Monday, Nov. 2, and continues 22 weeks. The School is pleasantly situated in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn.; has been in operation 8 years; number of scholars limited to 12. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.

REFERENCES—Rev. MORGAN DIX, No. 137 Hudson-st.; Rev. F. WILEY, No. 6 18th-st.; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$1—A PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION may now be acquired at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, at half the usual expense of time and money. Terms for a full course in writing, book-keeping and arithmetic from $15 to $25. Ladies' writing class $1. Apply immediately. Two $15 seats vacant.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 800 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 281 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Fall term of this School will commence on the first Monday in November. For Circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 39 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED to teach, a situation as teacher of the English branches in a family or private school, either in the City or country—if required, will also teach algebra, geometry, (with applications,) land surveying, (including the method of surveying the public lands,) leveling, &c. Testimonials satisfactory. Address CIVIL ENGINEER, Times office, until Nov. 1. No attention paid to answers from "School Agencies."

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIversity wishes a situation as tutor in a family of children, or will take single pupils. The common branches taught, including modern languages and drawing. Inquire at No. 21 12th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., or address J. W., Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH music, English branches and French, desires a situation either in a school or private family. Address M. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., Times Office.

AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER of Assembly, Fifth District, JOHN C. ARMOUR.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000	Joliet & Northern Indiana 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.	
$6,000	Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$12,000	Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.	
$1,500	Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Farm mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.	
$13,000	Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.	
$3,000	Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$6,000	Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co. 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1875.	
$4,000	Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds.	
$2,000	New-York City Revenue 7 per cent. Stock.	
$2,437 27	Sacramento City Funded Loan 10 per cent. Bond, due 1874 and 1876.	
$39,000	Lackawanna Railroad Co. 6 per cent. mortgage Bonds, due 1866.	
3 shares	Erie Railroad (cash to-day)	$100 each.
35 shares	New-York and New-Haven Railroad	$100 each.
100 shares	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (7 per cent. preferred stock)	$50 each.
175 shares	Fulton Bank	$30 each.
58 shares	Bank of the Commonwealth	$100 each.
6 shares	Importers' and Traders' Bank	$100 each.
50 shares	Artisans' Bank	$100 each.
12 shares	Lafayette Ins. Co., of Brooklyn	$50 each.
10 shares	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	$40 each.
50 shares	Howard Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
600 shares	Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. (hypoth.)	$25 each
10 shares	Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
20 shares	Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each.
60 shares	Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each.
50 shares	Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each.
25 shares	North River Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each.
20 shares	Commonwealth Ins. Co.	$100 each.

Next regular sale, THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Securities received in addition to catalogue during every sale.

Public sales every day this week.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or sales made on any days if desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PEARL INLAID PIANO FORTE, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Geo. Ammerman, Esq., No. 174 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., (cars and stages pass near the house,) all the magnificent furniture as above, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suite, nine pieces, covered in crimson and gold satin brocade; do. crimson, seven pieces; carved back suite, in French silk plush, nine pieces; two spring Voltaire chairs, reception chairs, richly carved marble-top centre table, statuary, marble-top side and sofa tables, rosewood secretary bookcase, several heavily framed oil paintings, very fine subjects; two large French plate mirrors, 108x30, with statuary bracket; Sevres and French China vases, mantel ornaments, vases, &c.; rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror doors and backs; music cabinets, corner stands, rich lace curtains and shades, cornices, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood hat stand, stair carpet rods. Chamber furniture—About twenty pure curled hair mattresses, in good order; eight spring do., bolsters and pillows and bedding generally; solid rosewood bedsteads, washstands, marble-top dressing bureaus, plate glasses, toilet sets, rocking chairs, spring-seat chairs, library bookcase, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, feather beds, &c. Dining-room furniture—Extension dining table, solid back cane-seat chairs, sofa bed, sofa seat chairs, clocks, two very rich tea services, 56 pieces; cut glass ware, crockery, table cutlery, plated ware in abundance. The sale will be without any reserve, rain or shine. A deposit required. A competent person will be in attendance who will pack and ship at a reasonable charge. Catalogues at sale. Parties at a distance can rely upon everything being sold to the highest bidder.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE ON TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the splendidly-furnished residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. The house has been newly furnished during the present year, and contains a large quantity and great variety of first-class furniture, velvet carpets, works of art, &c. The basement is fitted up with walnut suite, extension table, together with a great variety of rich and costly table ware of every conceivable description. In the parlors are tapestry carpets and rugs, 3 large rosewood suites in brocatel, fine oil-paintings, mantel decorations, etageres, centre and sofa tables, bookcases, bronzes, clocks, lace curtains, pier glasses, one of T. Gilbert's rosewood pianos with the æolian attachment. In the chambers are the usual assortment of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fine curled-hair mattresses, blankets, sofas, couches, chairs, engravings, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Office 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock at the large boarding house No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st., by order of the mortgagee, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of parlor suites in fancy velvet, elegant gilt frame pier glasses, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany French bedsteads do., and marble-top bureaus and washstands, black walnut and maple French bedsteads, bureaus, tables and chairs: brocatel curtains and cornices, ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, about 50 fine hair mattresses, straw do., feather pillows, feather beds, rosewood, marble-top centre, side and pier tables; side-boards, dining-tables, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneer, office 23 Nassau-sts.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over store No. 23 Nassau-st., executor's sale of the large and valuable Library of Geo. W. Bruen, deceased, comprising about 500 vols of standard works on Literature, History, Science and Theology. Among them will be found, Gibbon's History of Rome, Smollet's, Hume's, and Macaulay's History of England; Bancroft's and Bartlett's History of the United States; Thorwall's History of Greece; Prescott's, Swift's, Scott's, Byron's, Irving's and Cooper's complete works; Brand's Dictionary of Science and Literature; Sparks' Life of Washington; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Layard's Nineveh; Littell's Living Age, and other celebrated works.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, rich and fashionable furniture—the entire stock contained in warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., all of which was manufactured expressly for the City retail trade, and which is ordered to be sold without reserve. The stock is one of the largest in the City, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description, a great portion of which is very rich and beautiful. Now ready for examination, with catalogues.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF THE public is called to my sale of rich cabinet furniture at warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., to take place TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock. The stock is one of the largest and best assorted in the City, and worthy the attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues are now ready.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the Mansion House, stable, and six lots of ground on 54th and 55th sts., commencing 54 feet easterly from northeast corner of Broadway.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of goods from importers, to be sold for cash, without reserve. Cash buyers will do well to attend.

FARM AT AUCTION.—A VALUABLE FARM to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises. This farm is located at Ball's Pond, Conn., approachable by Danbury and Norwalk and the Harlem Railroads. It is beautifully situated, with a delightful lake and country view, and would make a magnificent Summer residence, or a fashionable retreat for boarders. The farm contains 110 acres of superior land, very productive, and 500 fruit trees of all the best varieties. It is well watered, and the location healthy. It has one new dwelling, containing sixteen rooms, a commodious farm-house, two barns, wagon-house and other outhouses. Terms accommodating. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., New-York.

HORSES & CARTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION BY GERARD & BETTS, ON MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., AT NO. 17 DOWNING-ST.—The lease of that spacious Stable, lately occupied by S. Hotaling & Co., containing 32 stalls and room for many more. Also, three stores now rented, Nos. 38, 38½ and 40 Carmine-st. Also, 10 large-sized 1st-class horses, three trucks, for double teams, one spring cart; three carts, five carman's sleighs, one handsome cutter, four sets double harness, four sets cart harness, one gig do., one gig, one saddle, hay cutter, water-proof horse-covers, stable utensils, &c., &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock. Persons holding books of subscription to the new loan, and those who took envelopes at the last meeting, are particularly requested to hand them in to the Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., in order that the Finance Committee may be informed of the amount of the subscription.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

THE GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. LORENZO WOLCOTT, now worshiping in Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., purpose laying the corner stone of their new Church edifice now in process of erection on the corner of Greene and Clermont-avs., Brooklyn, Providence permitting, on Monday, Oct. 19. Rev. H. J. VAN DYKE, Rev. Dr. LORD and others are expected to take part in the exercises. The Fulton-av. cars pass within a block.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—A LECTURE, INtroductory to the course of chemical instruction, will be delivered by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, at Bellevue Hospital, on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The profession and students in medicine are respectfully invited to attend.

STEPHEN SMITH, Secretary Medical Board.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemens Hall, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 7½ P. M. The Executive Committee will please attend half an hour earlier.

G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old last Spring, gentle and kind in harness and under the saddle; broken to saddle by a lady; a child can drive him with safety. Apply at the Coal Office No. 210 East 15th-st., before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

CARD.

Owing to the impossibility of raising money to meet our acceptances as they mature, we have been compelled to suspend payment. We can pay our debts, dollar for dollar, and retain a large surplus, but we must ask an extension of six months.

We therefore respectfully request the holders of our acceptances to present them promptly as they fall due, receive new acceptances, with the same drawers, payable in six months and be paid the interest in advance. The new acceptances will be promptly paid.

BOWERS & BECKMAN.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.

By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD,
Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirées for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

THE ART OF DANCING, AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will commence on Tuesday, the 13th, and Wednesday, the 14th October. Days: Tuesday and Friday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M. Monthly Soirées as usual. By particular request, a Gentleman's Class will be formed on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8 to 10 in the evening, and a Practicing Soirée every Saturday evening, at which present and former pupils can subscribe. In addition to all new and fashionable dances, les Lanciers Quadrille, and the graceful Minuet Cotillon will be taught, and other exercises needful to perfect the young pupils. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Classes are now forming on Mondays and Thursdays—for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Also, an Evening Class for Ladies and Gentlemen—Ladies at 7 P. M.; gentlemen at 8 P. M. All the fashionable dances taught. Apply as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-class bonds and mortgages, railroad bonds, improved City property, or dividend-paying stocks, a beautiful country residence, on the Highlands of New-Jersey; the house is now furnished for the Winter, and is replete with the comforts and conveniences of a town house. Any one wishing to combine the advantages of town and country life, and yet to escape the expenses and taxes of the City, will find this an eligible opportunity: nine miles from the City. Facilities for reaching the City unsurpassed. For particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, 1 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence, with about forty acres of good land, 80 miles from this City, and 1½ miles from steamboat landing, on the Hudson River, worth $8,000, together with farming utensils, horses, carriages, cows, crops gathered and in the ground, household furniture, &c., &c., worth $2,000. Will exchange for a dwelling house, well situated in this City or Brooklyn of equal value. Address R. H., Box. No. 1,251.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM OF 200 acres, with large and convenient buildings, and good market facilities, at the low price of $40 per acre, to close an estate. Also, other choice farms of all sizes, and easy access. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, *via* New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.

JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York,
(Opposite the Park.)

P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS.

With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO PURCHASE a most magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte at a real bargain, can do so by applying at No. 678 6th-av. This piano is finished all around alike, with four round corners, massive carved legs, rich, bold carved work, powerful tone, easy touch, beautiful scolloped keys, made by the best makers, and will be warranted to the buyer by the makers if required; was made for a party to order for $750, price $250; those in search of a sacrifice would do well to call and examine it at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. Will be boxed and shipped gratis.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $125, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on Installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

PREMIUM PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, have determined to offer their large and elegant assortment, Grand Diagonal, over-strung base and square Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT GRAND diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months and in perfect order and superior tone; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EX-pressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.......1857	Wednesday, June 24.......1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8.......1857
Saturday, July 18.......1857	Wednesday, July 22.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.......Oct. 24	Saturday.......Nov. 14
Saturday.......Dec. 5	Saturday.......Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Wed'y, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Sat'y, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.......$80 | Second Cabin.......$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 24. The steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. Johns River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31, to Pilatka $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be procured by applying as above. N. B.—Reduction in freight—hereafter the freight on butter will be taken at half a cent per pound.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The U. S. M. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. The passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¾ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6¼ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 24th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."

B. F. BRUCE,
FRED'K TOWNSEND,
J. HOBART WARD,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

COAL FOR FAMILY USE.—PEACH ORCHARD of the purest quality, at the lowest market price, from yard—50 cents per ton less from the boats; also, Lehigh (the genuine article) and Broad Mountain, together with Liverpool Orrel and Cannel. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood this is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

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Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Watleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

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GREAT INDUCEMENTS
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BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
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MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
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BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

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CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. B. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 243 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 25, 1857.

ap27-law6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,

o19-law6mM* Executor and Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY against MARGARET MURPHY, as the executrix, &c., of PATRICK MURPHY, deceased, and in her individual capacity, George Siller, and Caroline his wife, John Sexton, Fitzwilliam Birdsall, administrator, &c., Matthew Farmer, James Donoho, William J. Peck, Alfred Martin, Benjamin Parr, James Curran, Arthur O'Neil, John Crulfield, Garret Van Cleve, George Ryerson, James O'Rourke, Apollus R. Wetmore, George C. Wetmore, David Wetmore, David R. Doremus, David Wooding, Wade Rothwell, Michael Loughlin, Joseph W. Howe, Benjamin Mills, Richard Bussell, Charles H. Andrus, Lawrence Nessell, Cornelius Boorem, William McDonald, Jr., Mary Ann Duffie and James Duffie, her husband, Catharine Mulligan and Michael Mulligan, her husband, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, Margaret Murphy and Peter Murphy. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1857. ANDREW J. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on 28th day of August, 1857, and the amended summons and complaint were filed in the said office on the 19th day of September, 1857.

s21-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. HADDEN and JOHN A. HADDEN, in their own rights, and as executors of the last will and testament of David Hadden, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES TILBY and ANN his wife, George S. Gelston, The Home Insurance Company, George A. Thorne, George G. Smith, Executor, &c., of George M. Tunison, deceased, William H. Simonton, Abraham S. Herman, Moses S. Herman, Bernardus Evertsen, Auguste Soleilac, Desire Soleilac, John Buckley, Jr., and Henry Thompson, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant HENRY THOMPSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Sept. 29, 1857. WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1857.

WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o12-law6wM* No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—MARISCHAL K. S. FRITH against CHARLES SILLIMAN WILLIAM A. MARTIN, Henry P. Martin, Jane Ellen Dunn, individually, and as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John Dunn, deceased, John J. Merritt and Hannah B., his wife, Charles H. Mitchell, William Waring, Edwin C. Russell, John Hearson, William C. Boone, Daniel Newell, Abraham Newell, Peter Milne, John Sanson, John Guyn, William J. B. Barber. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 29, 1857.

C. J. & E. DEWITT, Att'ys for Plaintiff,
No. 88 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on 12th day of August, 1857.

Yours, &c., C. J. & E. DEWITT,
au17-law10wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 19th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the 19th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. SLEIGHT,

Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD C. BUEL, against JOHN MINER and HANNAH, his wife, Rebecca McGee, John McGee, Thomas Adams and James McChesney, M. Hopper Mott, Charles T. Cromwell, Sarah Gray, Michael Barnacle, and George E. Fairchild.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

BLANKE, OAKEY & CROMWELL,
s14-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RANDALL W. MAIN and JESSE M. BAKER against JAMES GARGETT and ROBERT ROBERTS.—Summons for money demand on contract. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d of October, 1857. o5-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LOUISA MATTHEWS against HENRY MATTHEWS.—Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Tryon-row Buildings, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 26, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS.

s28-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY T. ROMERTZE against ELIZABETH ROMERTZE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York at the City Hall, on the 26th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1857. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,

s28-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.

au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 50 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK,
} Administrators.

my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD,
} Executors.

je8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 17.

[illegible]	N. Y. St. 6s, '60	97
10,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, '60	95
4,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '58	96
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	103¾
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	95
1,000	Mich. State 6s	80
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	69
2,000	do	69½
6,000	do	70
1,000	Virginia 6s	83
10,000	do	82½
4,000	do	82¾
6,000	do	82
7,000	Missouri State 6s	66
2,000	do	65¾
1,000	Califor. S. 7s '70	60
2,000	Califor. S. 7s '75	60
4,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	76
1,000	E.R.R. 3d m bs'83	50
2,000	Erie R.C. bs. 1871	27
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	60
1,000	Goshen Brch. bs.	48
6,000	Ill. C. R. bonds	60
1,000	do	60½
1,000	do	60¾
4,000	Ter. H. & A 2d m	35
5	Bk of America	80
23	Am. Exchange B	80
20	Mechanics' Bank	90
9	Bank of Commerce	83
150	Canton Company	14½
20	do s30	14¾
100	do b30	15
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97
200	do	95
157	do b3	95½
30	do	96
100	do s30	94
100	do s10	94½
15	do	95
100	Penn. Coal Co	62½
70	do	61
50	Cum. Coal Co.	6½
225	do	6¼
250	do	6¾
62	Pacific M. S. Co.	71
100	Hud. R. Railroad	16½
100	Harlem Railroad	7¾
20	Sixth-av. R. R.	80
33	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	65½
182	do	65
200	do b10	64¾
230	do	64¾
450	do s3	64½
300	do s10	64½
400	do b10	65
100	do b3	64⅝
50	do b n w	65
100	do s10	64¾
500	do s30	64
365	Erie Railroad	11¼
100	do s10	11
50	do b30	11½
20	N. H. & H. R. R.	105
100	Reading Railroad	34
250	do	33½
250	do	33
400	do b60	34½
400	do s10	32
150	do	32¼
200	do	32
230	Mich.S. & N.Ind.R.	11½
178	M.S. & N. Ind. p. s.	28
20	do	28¼
37	Panama Railroad c	71
100	do b3	71
20	Ill. Cen. R. R.	78
117	do	77½
100	Clv. & Pittsb. R. R.	13¼
900	do	13
10	Clv. Col. & Cin. R.	80
30	do	82
50	Ga. & Ch. R. R. b60	71
130	do	67½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	28
100	do	27¾
400	do	27½
550	do	27¼
200	do	27
170	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	68½
50	do	68¼
100	do s10	68¾
100	do b60	70
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19
91	LaC. & Mill. R R	7
50	do	6¾
100	do s30	6⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction this morning, by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 New-York State 6s, 1864, int. added	100½
$2,000 New-York City 7s, 1857, int. added	98½
$1,000 Tennessee 5s, int. added	68¼
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.	80
150 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	6½
50 shares New-York and Harlem R. R.	7½

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s, int. added	7
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8s, flat	40
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	129
20 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co	141
25 shares City Fire Ins. Co	137@136
50 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co	118@117
17 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co	117
152 shares United States Fire Ins. Co	110
25 shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	123@122
25 shares N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co	124
50 shares Iowa Land Co., p. s.	$15

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	Mo. State 6s	66
1,000	do	65⅞
1,000	Virginia 6s	82
1,000	do	81¾
4,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74	104
1,000	N. Y. State 5s, '58	96
4,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	76½
1,000	Hud.Riv.R. 1st m.	77
5	Am Ex Bank	79
140	Del & Hud.Can. Co.	95
50	do s15	93½
100	Canton Co	14½
75	Cumb. Coal Co.	6⅛
400	do	6
25	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	28
100	N. Y. Cent. R. R. b3	65
10	Erie Railroad	11¼
150	do	11½
40	Reading R. R.	32¼
250	do	32½
45	Panama Railroad	71½
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	12½
50	Gal. & Chic. R.R. s10	67
10	do	68

MONDAY, Oct. 19—A. M.

THE METROPOLITAN PAR CURRENCY of the State and City of New-York has been arranged by the Associated Banks of the City to consist of the circulation of the following named banks; the list subject to some additions or corrections to be made in the course of the present week:

CITY.

American Exchange,
Artisans',
Atlantic,
Bank of America,
Bank of the Commonwealth,
Bank of Commerce,
Bank of New-York,
Bank of North America,
Bank of the Republic,
Bank of State of New-York,
Bowery,
Broadway,
Bull's Head,
Butchers' and Drovers',
Chatham,
Chemical,
Citizens',
City Bank,
Continental,
Corn Exchange,
East River,
Fulton,
Greenwich,
Grocers',
Hanover,
Importers' and Traders',
Island City,
Irving,
Leather Manufacturers,'
Manhattan Company,
Marine,
Market,
Mechanics' Bank. Asso.,
Mechanics',
Mechanics' and Traders',
Mercantile,
Merchants',
Merchants' Exchange,
Metropolitan,
Nassau,
National,
New-York Company,
New-York Dry Dock,
New-York Exchange,
North River,
Ocean,
Oriental,
Pacific,
Park,
People's,
Phenix,
Seventh Ward,
Shoe and Leather,
St. Nicholas,
Tradesmen's,
Union.

STATE.

Albany, (all,)
Addison,
Auburn,
Albion,
Attica,
Ballston,
Bath,
Binghamton,
Briggs,
Black River,
Brockport,
Brooklyn, (all,)
Broome County,
Buffalo City,
Burnet,
Canandaigua,
Cayuga Lake,
Cazenovia,
Chemung,
Chenango,
Carmel,
Cooperstown,
Corning,
Coxsackie,
Cambridge Valley,
Canajoharie,
Canastota,
Catskill,
Cayuga County,
Cherry Valley,
Central City,
Crouse,
Chatauque County,
Chemung County,
Chemung Canal,
Chester,
Chittenango,
Clyde,
Citizens', Fulton,
Clinton, Buffalo,
Commercial, Rochester,
Commercial, Troy,
Commercial, Whitehall,
Commercial, Glen's Falls,
Commercial, Saratoga Sp's,
Croton River,
City, Rochester,
Cuba,
Cuyler's,
Central, Troy,
Dansville,
Deposit,
Delaware,
Eagle, Rochester,
Eagle, Brighton,
Elmira,
Essex County,
Exchange, Lockport,
Exchange, Batavia,
Fallkill,
Fishkill,
Fayetteville,
Fort Edward,
Farmers', Amsterdam,
Farmers', Hudson,
Farmers', Attica,
Farmers', Lansingburg,
Farmers', Saratoga Co,
Farmers', Washington Co,
Farmers' and C., W'msburg,
Farm. and Drov., Somers,
Farm. and Man., Po'keepsie,
Farm. and Mech., Roch.
Farm. & Mech., Genes. Buff.
Flour City,
Fort Plain,
Fort Stanwix,
Frankfort,
Fredonia,
Frontier,
Fulton County,
Genesee,
Genesee County,
Genesee River,
Genesee Valley,
George Washington,
Glen's Falls,
Goshen,
Geneva,
H. J. Miner's,
Hamilton,
Herkimer County,
Highland,
Hudson River,
Hungerford's,
Havana,
Ilion,
International,
Iron, Plattsburg,
Jamestown,
Jefferson County,
Judson,
J. T. Raplee's Bank,
Kinderhook,
Kingston,
Kent,
Lake Mahopac,
Lake Ontario,
Lake Shore,
Leonardsville,
Livingston County,
Long Island,
Luther Wright's,
Lima,
Lyons,
Lansingburg,
Lowville,
Madison County,
Manufacturers', Rochester.
Manufacturers', Troy.
Manuf. and Traders, Buff.
Marine, Buffalo.
Marine, Oswego.
Market, Troy.
Mechanics', Syracuse.
Mechanics', Brooklyn.
Mechanics', Williamsburg.
Mercantile, Plattsburg.
Merchants', Westfield.
Merchants', Albany.
Merchants', Poughkeepsie.
Merchants', Lancaster,
Merchants', Syracuse.
Merch. and Farm., Ithaca.
Merch. and Mech's', Troy.
Middletown,
Mohawk,
Mohawk River,
Mohawk Valley,
Monroe, Rochester.
Monroe County,
Montgomery County,
Mutual, Troy.
Malone,
New-York and Erie, Buff.
Norwich,
Niagara County,
Newark,
Newburg,
Ogdensburg,
Oneida,
Oneida Central,
Oneida County,
Oneida Valley,
Old Saratoga,
Onondaga.
Onondaga County,
Ontario County,
Orange County,
Oswegatchie,
Oswego,
Oswego River,
Oswego County,
Oswego City,
Palmyra,
Perrin,
Poughkeepsie,
Pine Plains,
Powell,
Port Jervis,
Pratt,
Pulaski,
Pawling,
Quassaick,
Rhinebeck,
Randall,
Rome,
Rensselaer County,
Rondout,
Rochester,
Rochester City,
Rome Exchange,
Salt Springs,
Saratoga County,
Salem,
Schenectady,
Schoharie County,
Salina,
Seneca County,
Smith's, Perry,
Saratoga Springs,
Spraker,
State, Troy,
Syracuse,
State of N. Y., Kingston.
Steuben County,
Suffolk County,
Sing Sing,
Susquehanna Valley,
Syracuse City,
Seneca Falls,
Silver Creek,
Tanner's, Catskill.
Tioga,
Troy,
Unadilla,
Ulster County,
Ulster,
Utica,
Union, Albany,
Union, Troy,
Union, Monticello,
Union, Rochester,
Union, Kinderhook,
Union, Watertown,
Utica City,
Vernon,
Wallkill,
Washington County,
Watertown B. & L. Co.,
Waverly,
Weedsport,
West Winfield,
Westchester County,
Western, Lockport,
White's, Buffalo,
White Plains,
Williamsburg City,
Wooster Sherman's,
Worthington,
Wyoming County,
Watertown,
Waterville,
West Troy,
Westfield,
Whitehall,
Whitestown,
Yonkers.

We repeat from our paper of Friday the *excepted* banks, whose circulation at present is *not* received at par:

Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer County.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo.
Ontario Bank, Utica.
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Sacketts Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Yates County Bank, Penn Yan.
Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca.
Huguenot Bank, New-Paltz.
Medina Bank, Medina.
Troy City Bank, Troy.
Central Bank of New-York, of Utica.
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.

On the last official report from the Bank Department to the New-York Legislature the Banks of this State had pledged in the Department:

New-York Stocks to the value of	$20,147,310
United States and other stocks	2,190,844
Bonds and Mortgages	7,690,756
Together	$30,028,910

On the quarterly report to the close of June made by the Banks to the Department, the outstanding circulation of all the Banks, free and incorporated

Stood		$32,395,892
Of which City Circulation	$8,505,065	
Since reduced to	7,523,599	
		981,466
Total		$31,414,426
Of which country	$23,890,827	
Since reduced (est)	18,000,000	
		5,890,827
Total present circulation		$25,523,599

The authorized registered circulation of the free banks alone, (the owners of the pledged securities above enumerated,) on the last annual report

was		$28,319,311
Same banks under old charters		3,705,058
Safety Fund circulation registered:		
For City Banks	$5,100,000	
Country Banks	6,750,500	
		11,850,500
Total registered circulation of State		$43,874,869
Of which outstanding Oct. 10		25,523,599
Leaving notes unemployed		$18,351,270

Of the Safety Fund Circulation of $11,850,500, about one-half stood unemployed on the June report, and the probability is that three-fifths are at present unemployed. Here is the statement of the $5,100,000 registered for the City banks, two of which, the Merchants' and National, have, since the report, become free banks:

	Registered, Sept. 30, 1856.	Outstanding, Oct. 10, 1857.
Merchants'	$1,000,000	$316,230
State	1,200,000	533,451
Manhattan	1,200,000	276,048
Leather	450,000	220,374
Seventh Ward	350,000	179,212
National	500,000	160,522
Dry Dock	200,000	72,713
Mechanics and Traders	200,000	105,013
Total	$5,100,000	$1,833,966

According to the Department report, as above, the amount of the Stock of the State of New-York pledged on the 30th September, 1856, was $20,147,310. The entire Public Debt of the State of New-York stood at the same time:

On General Fund	$6,469,654
Old Canal Debt	13,323,704
Enlargement Debt	8,750,000
Total	$28,543,358

And the power to create any new funded debt under the revised Constitution as amended for the enlargement of the Canal, was then exhausted within seventeen hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And this has since been issued. All subsequent issues must be in renewal or substitution of the old debt, or to provide for deficiencies in the Sinking Funds, which amounts, practically, to the same thing. The power of further expanding the Free Bank circulation, by pledge of State Stocks, is not therefore likely to be abused by the creation of such Stocks.

The Money Market was further relieved on Saturday under the new Currency arrangement, all the large banks having discounted freely on Friday and Saturday to their regular dealers, and in some few instances took outside paper, where the circulation is to go into the country. The effect upon the City trade is quite marked. The retailers are doing more business; the Grocery houses are buying Sugar and Coffee for cash, and the Corn Exchange moves with a little more freedom. The Stock Exchange did not fully support the large advance of Thursday and Friday, but it will be seen that the variations are not important. The general market closed steady. The unexpected failure of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on Friday afternoon, had a partially depressing effect, though few of their loans were upon the active Stocks dealt in at the Board. These they had collected pretty closely. The heaviest blow to their assets was from protested bills renewable. The Foreign Exchanges left off 100@103 ℘ cent. buyers. The standard drawers among the bankers are willing to settle their credits at 102½@103, but decline draining themselves except at an advance. The wealthiest of the Dry Goods importers are short in their collections, and are doing comparatively nothing in remitting to the other side. Some of them, as well as the very best of the Domestic commission houses, have been compelled, after extending their bills renewable to the jobbers, to ask private extension on their own bills payable. This will affect Exchange until the revival of actual sales of goods to the country, as they have already revived partially to the City trade. The Discount offices continue almost deserted, and negotiations when refused at bank are still costly and extremely difficult outside.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, shows an Import list of $3,259,943; against $2,626,616 the same week last year. The Exports were $1,771,874 against $1,530,798 the same week last year. The Export of Specie was $50,000 to Europe and $70,000 to the West Indies, against $1,554,015 the corresponding week last year.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade for ten months of the calendar year, which we published a few days ago, the Importation of Foreign Merchandise into the port of New-York, to the 30th of September, amounted

to	$186,893,000
Add two weeks in October	5,619,038
Total to date	$193,512,038
Against same time, 1856	178,286,150
Increase to date	$14,225,888

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous

Goods to the 30th September	$54,363,000
Add two weeks in October	3,496,854
Total to date	$57,859,854
Against same time, 1856	63,780,662
Decrease to date	$5,920,808

The same tables make the direct export of

specie to the 30th September	$33,488,000
Add two weeks in October	189,000
Total to date	$33,677,000
Against same time, 1856	29,444,055
Increase to date	$4,232,945

The price of Gold on Saturday was 101@101½ buyers, and 102@103 sellers. There is a good supply offering, though a number of parties deposit in bank, either on current account or specially to await a better market, owing to the small and uncertain premium offered by the Bullion Brokers. Abundant silver change is to be had at par for gold of the Brokers, and small gold Coins are paid out for large at the Sub-Treasury. There is little or no inconvenience in the currency since suspension on Tuesday, in ordinary trade, in making change, or in passing New-York State currency. A number of the New-Jersey Banks have made their circulation at par in this City. The New-England circulation is at 97½ ℘ cent. with the Brokers; checks on Boston, 98@99; Philadelphia, 97½@98½; Baltimore, 95@96. The Banks of New-Orleans have not all stopped payment. The latest dispatch intimates that the Specie basis will be sustained, though this is very doubtful. We understand the planting interest in Louisiana, both Cotton and Sugar, will favor a suspension unless the exchanges are soon disembarrassed. This trouble is telling severely against their staples. All the Tennessee Banks have suspended.

The following notice has been issued by the Phœnix Bank:

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, }
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857. }

It is hereby declared, that until further notice the conditions upon which this Bank deals with all persons, are as follows:

Deposits made in specie, will, if required, be repaid in specie.

All other deposits will be repaid in notes of solvent banks of this State current in this City.

The proceeds of all securities deposited with this Bank for collection, will be repaid in the manner above stated. If such securities are collected out of the City, the Bank reserves the right of giving its checks for the proceeds, payable at the place of collection in bank notes there current.

JOHN PARKER.

And the Bank of New-York, the following:

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously resolved, that, during the suspension of specie payments, this Bank will receive deposits of specie, and hold the amount subject to the depositor's draft in coin.

JOHN OOTHOUT, President.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the

month of September, 1857, were	$580,619 98
Earnings for September, 1856, were	661,784 62
Decrease	81,164 64

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, American Broker in London, writes by the *Asia*:

In American Securities we have to note an active inquiry for Illinois Central Shares, and in consequence of the limited amount of sellers the price has advanced from par to three premium. In the face of the quoted sales at New-York of 94½, the firmness of this stock in London is very remarkable, but the difference cannot very long be maintained. Construction Bonds have also advanced to 83 ex-coupon, as against 84½ in New-York with coupon, or more than the whole difference of Exchange. Erie Bonds are done in small lots at low rates, and a few Shares have been dealt in. We note a few transactions in New-York Central Shares at 71@72, and in the 7 per cent. Bonds at 85@87. Michigan Central Bonds 1869 have brought 83@84, and are still offered.

Illinois Central Shares are last done at 2¾ premium, Construction Bonds at 82½.

Mr. J. VAN SCHAICK, late with the recent firm of WESLEY & KOWALSKI, was made a member of the Stock Exchange on Saturday.

MESSRS. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants:

	Buying Price.		Selling Price.
40 acres	$0 95	40 acres	$1 05
80 acres	75	80 acres	85
120 acres	65	120 acres	[illegible]
160 acres	75	160 acres	85

Market very much unsettled.

A morning journal, in discussing the suggestion that an enlarged Specie basis is the only panacea for Bank trouble, remarks:

The most melancholy feature of the above exhibit is the clear evidence it affords *that the panotic worship of the Specie Juggernaut is not yet extirpated.* Our commercial disasters, the writer supposes, are traceable to a lack of Specie *basis* in the Banks. Now, if Specie had been (as it never was) the actual basis of our Banks' issues, they must have been in a bad way from the start, since they never had, nor pretended to have, one dollar in Specie for every four of their imminent liabilities. And, on the other hand, if Specie were their real basis, they must have been stronger a week or two ago than ever before, since their Specie at that time bore a larger proportion to their liabilities than at any former period. *He who does not know that one Bank may be utterly insolvent with Specie in vault equal to fifty per cent. of its liabilities, while another may be perfectly sound and trustworthy with its Specie less than ten per cent. of its liabilities, has yet to learn the A. B. C.'s of currency and finance.*

Without going the same length in this direction, we must commend the concluding sentence of the above to certain Bank people in Wall-street, who make Specie their idol, and who may possibly expect to gain some factitious advantage over their neighbors by manifesting their devotion to it through the weekly statement, during suspension. They ought to have learned on Tuesday that the "strong in Specie" were as weak in power to control even their own dealers as a score of Banks of less pretension.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Bank, on Friday, JOHN S. HARBERGER, (for many years at the State Transfer Desk) was unanimously appointed Assistant Cashier, an office just created to relieve part of the heavy duties devolved for fourteen years past on Mr. MORRISON, the principal Cashier.

The Assistant Treasurer reports for Saturday as follows:

Total receipts	$162,866 00
Total payments	170,831 93
Balance	5,514,496 60

The receipts include $100,000 transferred from Boston, and the payments include $20,000 on California drafts.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,138,278, against $1,083,271, the week ending Oct. 18, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	175	$52,001	905	$284,909	37	$9,280
Man. of Cotton	107	21,160	739	165,131	5	844
Man. of Silk	91	65,445	269	284,700	9	7,986
Man. of Flax	99	21,474	3,812	172,478	3	274
Miscellaneous	82	17,239	115	63,691	5	6,047
Total	554	$177,369	5,840	$960,909	59	$24,431
		960,909				177,369
Total entered		$1,133,278	Total marketed			$201,600

At a meeting of the Clearing House Association, held on Saturday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been deemed expedient during the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in this city, to receive and pay out *at par*, the notes of the Banks in this State generally, and also to admit the same in settlement of balances at the Clearing House; and

Whereas, there is special danger at this juncture of the undue expansion of paper currency; particularly of the Banks of those States which are not like those of New-York, restricted in the extent of their issues by securities required by law; and

Whereas, The aid and credit of our City Banks will naturally be sought in facilitating the circulation of such issues, under the promise of incidental benefits; therefore

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Banks composing this Association to *decline receiving any new account with an agreement to redeem at par, the Notes of Banks out of this State, at least until the resumption of specie payments.*

Resolved, That a printed copy of this resolution, be furnished to each of the Banks of this Association.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, &c.

UNITED STATES STOCKS REDEEMED—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The amount of Government stocks redeemed at the Treasury yesterday and to-day is $37,200.

The amount of money subject to draft in the Treasury is $12,896,830—a reduction from last week of upwards of $2,500,000. The receipts of the week have been about $796,000.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The result of the Bank Directors' meeting today authorizes an increase of loans to the amount of about three millions, which will probably ease the pressure somewhat next week. In stocks prices are better, and more orders for investments were coming in.

THE HARTFORD BANKS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Charter Oak, Mercantile and Exchange Banks continue to receive the bills of the other suspended banks, and will not discount them unless they are enjoined.

SUSPENSION OF THE DUNNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The Dunnell Manufacturing Company have asked an extension for six months, owing to their paper being thrown back upon them. Their personal assets exceed their liabilities, leaving their print works untouched.

LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Luther Wright's Bank will resume business soon, probably on Monday.

RUMORED ASSIGNMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 17.

A rumor was prevalent here that the Pennsylvania Bank had made an assignment. It caused much alarm and fluttering in stocks, but it is authoritatively contradicted this morning by a Director, who declares that the subject has never been broached in the Board nor entertained by any member.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Jeffersonville Branch of the State Bank of Indiana refuses to-day specie for its bills.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17.

We have no change in our money market to report to-day.

The failure of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. produced an unsettled state of feeling as regards Indiana funds.

At a meeting of Bankers this morning, it was resolved to receive at par the notes of the New-Orleans Banks, and the notes of all Banks also that are bankable in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore. This action causes a much improved feeling in the money market.

THE BANKS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 16.

The run on the Banks has subsided, and confidence is restored. No further failures are announced. The suspended free banks anticipate an early resumption. Money is easier, and business affairs are more cheerful.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 17.

All the Banks in this city suspended specie payment this morning.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The report that the Bank of the State of Missouri has suspended specie payments is untrue. The Directors are determined to pay every dollar, and express confidence in their ability to weather the present storm, as well as that of 1837. There is no run to-day.

THE NEW-LONDON BANKS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

The telegraphic dispatch incorrectly reported all the banks in this city as having suspended specie payments. The Bank of Commerce, Whaling and Union Banks have suspended, but the New-London Bank has not, and the officers declare their ability and intention to pay all demands in coin as heretofore.

The Habit of Extended Credit.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This financial crisis, which has wrecked so many noble and staunch barks, and in the midst of which many are now hopelessly struggling—not through the carelessness or stupidity of their pilots, but from the display of false beacons by those whose province and duty it was to guide them in a safe track and encourage them in none other—teaches us many a lesson; these lessons will be forced upon us, and as they come up, duly enlarged upon, there will be great danger that if we attempt to revolutionize too much we shall find one extreme almost as disastrous as the other. There are those now who cry "down with the credit system—we want no more of it." This cry is just as senseless as one would be directed against the use of railway cars or steamboats, because they are often the instruments of great calamities. In our growing country we must use credit, and there must be confidence between man and man.

It becomes our duty, then, *now* to make such arrangements for the future as shall insure us a deliverance from the recurrence of the scenes of financial and commercial prostration which at this time fill our country with darkness and dismay. I would, therefore, at this time urge as one of the most potent preventives against such serious financial difficulties the *shortening*—not the *extinction*—of credits. Now is the time to act; the country is prepared for it, and no such opportunity will again be offered. Our importers and commission merchants have sold their goods on eight, nine and ten months, and in some cases a year's credit; this *must be cut down*, and SIX MONTHS—and *no longer*—substituted.

Some of our leading houses have announced their determination to make this their *law*, but in order to be effective it must be general. Not only New-York, but all our commercial cities must take their stand, and the change will be easily accomplished.

No solvent jobbing merchant will object to the plan, for he can shorten his credits with as much ease, and the care and anxiety at present experienced by those who each day scan their bills payable and receivable will be lessened in a far greater ratio. I would express the hope, then, as one who has seen the workings of the present system, that some prompt, decided and *united* stand will be taken by our merchants, and that the advent of another year will dawn upon a shortened and uniform credit system, calculated to benefit alike buyer and seller, and to prevent undue present expansion and future panics. H.

Remedy for Financial Troubles.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To a calm observer of the workings of our monetary affairs there are two things which particularly invite attention and investigation.

The first is, the grand defect of our banking system—the direct tendency of which is to make money cheaper when it is cheap by increasing discount lines, and dearer when it is dear by contracting them.

The second is, the fact that a large portion of the cash capital of the country is liable to be locked up in the Government coffers, and thus, as at the present time, rendering unavailable a sufficient specie basis to have entirely arrested, in all probability, the present wide-spread financial ruin, if, at the proper time, it could have been within reach of our monetary institutions.

Where can we look for a practical remedy for this state of things? To expect a reorganization of our banking system by substituting National for *State* institutions is hopeless, and the abolition of the Sub-Treasury without such a change is not desirable.

Some mitigation of these evils might result from the following measures:

Let our State laws require banks, when their discount lines have run up to a certain point, (say seventy per cent. above their capital,) to keep in hand one dollar of specie to three of cash liabilities (outstanding circulation and deposits)—deposits in New-York or Albany to the credit of country banks counting as specie funds. By this means there would at least be fewer weak banks to aid in creating and feeding a general distrust, and it would operate in some measure as a check to undue expansion.

Secondly—Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at the discretion of the President, to issue a circular permitting banks throughout the entire country to exchange any bills secured wholly by United States stock, for any gold or silver that may be in the Government Treasury, charging them three or four per cent. interest for its use, (to prevent unnecessary calls,) and naming the period when they shall gradually be called upon to redeem the said bills by returning specie; these bills being, meanwhile, payable and again receivable at the United States Treasury, the same as gold, if the specie funds should be drawn so low as to render it necessary.

In this manner the whole specie strength of the country would be made available in seasons of panic and stringency, and after these had passed away we should gradually return to the old paths; and though banks in this City might think it beneath their dignity to call upon Government for aid, such might not be the case elsewhere, among institutions which look to us for relief in time of trial and bear heavily upon our resources. N.

Payment of Deposits in Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While your columns are filled with articles on the cause of the present panic and discussions of the action to be taken by the next Legislature, I wish to present a point which seems to have escaped the notice of the community.

Our Constitution provides that institutions or corporations issuing Bank notes shall redeem in specie. Now it does not say that such corporations shall redeem their deposits in specie, although it seems to be the general opinion of the community that they must meet all demands in specie. Is not this manifestly unjust? Should the Banks be compelled either by law or public sentiment to redeem in specie deposits made by checks and notes, and to only a small extent in gold? Would it not be wise for the Legislature at its coming session to submit to the people such an amendment to the Constitution as would relieve the Banks in this particular, and while it protected them from inordinate and unjust demands, prevent the occurrence of another day like last Tuesday, humiliating to the Banks, disgraceful in their depositors. I would propose that while the Banks are compelled to redeem their notes in gold, their depositors shall not be entitled at any time to draw more than 10 per cent. of their deposits in specie.

This prohibition, in case of a "run," would give some opportunity for concert of action among the Bank officers, for with this protection any Bank in good condition ought to be able to stand a "run" of one or two days.

I leave to others to discuss the expediency of action by the Legislature, if indeed *any* action is necessary, but the matter presented above, I wish to bring to the calm contemplation of our business men,—as I think it must be evident to their reason, as it is to those behind the counters of our Banking Institutions, that the Banks had to succumb, not to the demand for specie on notes, but on deposits.

FAIRFAX.

Legal Aspects of the Bank Suspension.

REPORT OF MESSRS. FOOT AND RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1857.

To Thomas Tileston, Esq., and other Presidents of Banks represented in the New-York Clearing-House:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to our instruction, we yesterday appeared before his Excellency Governor KING, at Albany, to present your memorial and enforce your views in respect to the proposed extra session of the Legislature.

The general scope and character of the public views then submitted to the Governor, will sufficiently appear in the brief but comprehensive outline reported in the Albany newspapers, and copied this morning in the public journals of this City.

We deem it important, however, to add that in addition to those broader and more general considerations, we also submitted in detail the legal technical reasons necessary to show that the "insolvency" of Banks, contemplated by existing laws, and calling for the summary process of receivers, and consequent suspension of their corporate functions, was an actual, practical insolvency in the common sense of the term, and not a merely technical or constructive insolvency, arbitrarily inferred from a momentary or temporary delay in paying all their obligations in coin; and that the creditors of Banks actually solvent might safely and properly be left to their ordinary remedy, by suit at law.

We deemed it important to show that this view of the case had been explicitly and authoritatively established by the Supreme Court in recent decisions, and also to satisfy the Governor that these decisions had been made in cases in Court actually arising and were in no sense voluntary or extra judicial.

For this purpose we showed to him, that in point of fact there had been three separate applications for injunctions and receivers against three different banks pending before two of the Judges of this district—two before one Judge and one before another; that those Judges having deemed the applications important, called in their associates of this and the Second Judicial District for consultation, as is often done in difficult and important cases; that the result of their deliberations was a decision by the two Judges before whom the applications were pending, denying the motions for injunctions and receivers. The decision was in accordance with the unanimous opinions of all the Judges present.

As the community was deeply concerned in the questions thus decided, the Judges very wisely and properly stated the propositions on which their decisions were founded, and allowed a report of them to be published. In this they did no more than has been often done by the old Court for the Correction of Errors and the present Court of Appeals, viz: pass resolutions in important cases of public interest, dictating the principles settled in the case decided, and allow them to be reported and published.

Since the announcement of these propositions, Judge ROOSEVELT, on the application made to him for an injunction and receiver against the Bank of New-York, has denied the motion, and is preparing, as we understand, his reasons in full for his decision.

After presenting these and other facts and views to the Governor, we respectfully asked for an expression of his opinion on the subject. He was pleased to say in answer, that he had "listened with pleasure and advantage to the reasons presented in behalf of the leading banks of the City of New-York," but that he was not prepared, at present, to do more than to hold the question of an extra session in reserve.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
SAMUEL A. FOOT.
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

JOHN LIVINGSTON *vs.* THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Actions in Court, like many of the actions of mankind in the every-day affairs of life, are often deemed senseless in themselves and injurious to the community until their object can be made known; and this remark is particularly applicable to the above-named case which is now pending before the Special Term.

In justice to both parties to the suit, it is therefore proper to say, that the same is now in court with no design to inflict damage or injury upon either, but solely with the view of obtaining an explicit and authoritative decision in a case arising in Court and actually before it, which may have the binding effect and force of law upon the important questions presented. In no other manner can be established those rules of law now of such vital importance, not only to the existence of our moneyed institutions, but to the welfare of the entire community. The declarations of Judges, made out of Courts, however positively expressed or widely circulated, have no more binding authority than those of any private individual. Hence, it is a fortunate circumstance that an action is pending which will enable the Court in a few days, not only to decide with authority but to give the reasons for its conclusions.

From these remarks it must not be understood that the case was collusively brought before the Court, for that is not the fact, nor would such collusion be allowed by law. But, the action having been commenced in good faith, (before the Bank suspensions had become general,) the entry of the order of discontinuance, for which consents were exchanged several days since, has been purposely withheld for the reasons above-named.

The plaintiff has no desire that any injury should come to the Bank of New-York, and he freely joins in the opinion that the course adopted by her, in common with other similar institutions, is the best that could have been devised for the public good; and, whatever may be the final determination as to the legal effect of the general suspension, he hopes that not a single member of the bar may be found in this State willing to throw an obstacle in the way of the Banks, so long as the necessities of the public compel them to adhere to their present course. Every lawyer must be aware that any interruption to the daily transactions of our banking corporations by legal proceedings would be productive of irreparable injury, not only to the business community but to the entire bar, for all are dependent upon one another.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Money Matters in other Quarters.

From the Cincinnati Times, Oct. 17.

Financial affairs continue very unsettled, and the indisposition to operate is as strong as ever. Quotations cannot be given with any degree of reliability. Paper of the kind could not be sold at any rate to which holders would or could submit; and owing to the knowledge of this fact, first-class notes are neither made nor offered. There are no applications for favor sat the discount houses, the managers of which seem determined not only not to increase, but to reduce as much as possible their present low line of discounts.

Exchange is unsettled, and rates very firm at 5@7 prem. for Banker's checks on New-York and Boston. Drafts on Baltimore rule at about 2½, and on Philadelphia 3 prem. The buying rate cannot well be given.

Gold is selling at 8@10, and being bought at 5@7 prem.

From the St. Louis Leader, Oct. 16.

The excitement caused by the suspension of the banks throughout the country had the effect yesterday of producing a steady run upon the Bank of the State of Missouri of several hours' duration. The run commenced in the morning, and was kept up quite briskly until a little before 3 o'clock, when it was entirely exhausted. Still the Bank was *kept open for two hours longer*, in order to give those depositors who desired it an opportunity to draw out their money. It was, however, not availed of, the people having become satisfied that the Bank was proof against suspension. We learn from the proper source that the Directors have determined to hold out, and are perfectly confident that the Bank will weather the storm. We do not think there will be any run to-day, nor do we believe that the Bank will close its doors during the financial disturbances. She stood firm in 1837, and is able to do the same thing now.

We have not heard whether there was a run upon any of the other banks. We presume there was none, as there was no necessity for such a proceeding.

From the Portland State of Maine, Oct. 15.

The Portland Banks, in common with all the others in New-England, yielded to an inevitable necessity, not from a want of means. The bills of the Maine Banks—of all those which do a legitimate business—are strengthened by this suspension, and will be better able to extend accommodations to their customers. The only fear is that the few unsound concerns in the State will take advantage of the present chaos to throw too many of their bills into circulation. The only safety to the public is by keeping up the Suffolk system of redemption, as was done during the suspension of 1837. The Portland Banks can safely extend their loans to the sum of half a million of dollars, and thereby aid the commercial community, and assist them in bringing produce to market. For three years and more the people of Maine have been retrenching their expenses and engagements, and business is now in as healthy a condition as it can be with the present paper currency.

Let no one be alarmed. The Banks have done what many merchants and business men have been compelled to do—ask for time and extension of the day of payment. Ask the Banks to pay, and they give you a new promise or one of a neighboring bank, equally good. The new promise is binding on the corporation giving it, and the bills of the Portland Banks are just as safe to-day as they were before the suspension. Many think them of more value since.

From the Boston Shipping List, Oct. 17.

There is nothing of any consequence doing in the boot and shoe business, and trade is almost suspended. Parties are preparing themselves for a very light selling business. Manufacturers are scarcely turning out any goods, and commission houses are more indifferent about selling than perhaps ever before. Buyers for cash can make very good bargains, but this class of customers are very scarce, while those who purchase on credit find holders of goods very reluctant to part with them. In prices there is no material change, although somewhat irregular and unsettled, but the tendency may be said to be downward. Stock of all kinds has fallen and still tends downward, and the number of workmen now unemployed will also tend to cheapen labor. Scarcely any orders have been received from the West or South during the past week, and with the New-England trade the business has been very light for the season.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 11.

The bank statement for the week presents in the aggregate a more favorable showing than was apprehended. Reduced to a calculation the per centage is 1¼ stronger than last week. There is a general reduction in the leading items, but the falling off in specie is comparatively small. The exact changes, as compared with the former returns, are as follows:

Decrease in Short Loans	$456,[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	23[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	3[illegible]
Decrease in Deposits	60[illegible]
Increase in Exchange	[illegible]
Increase in Amount due Distant Banks	[illegible]
Decrease in Deposits proper	[illegible]

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.
Citizens' Bank	4,710,724	4,881,254	1,562,715	[illegible]
Canal Bank	3,114,518	3,222,349	619,292	[illegible]
Louisiana	3,257,[illegible]	3,347,448	1,069,020	[illegible]
Louisiana State	4,084,047	4,210,539	1,190,974	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	992,612	981,718	182,437	[illegible]
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,672,441	1,645,414	383,040	[illegible]
Southern Bank	391,284	513,998	112,864	[illegible]
Union Bank	1,511,619	1,490,047	167,790	[illegible]
Bank of J. Robb	464,844	493,556	131,284	132,173
Total	[illegible]	23,786,320	5,408,[illegible]	[illegible]
	Decrease	466,934	Decrease	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.
Citizens' Bank	2,485,055	2,625,615	2,168,824	2,164,975
Canal Bank	866,250	897,62[illegible]	738,[illegible]	809,400
Louisiana	649,624	713,889	2,166,[illegible]	2,285,410
Louisiana State	1,447,029	1,517,620	2,544,560	2,822,383
Mech. & Traders'	262,550	278,940	432,[illegible]	461,582
Bk of N. Orleans	700,955	700,780	649,470	653,814
Southern Bank	176,500	189,455	129,832	128,414
Union Bank	661,965	666,730	539,967	523,611
Bank of J. Robb	278,575	294,315	223,869	244,348
Total	7,528,184	7,884,994	9,500,72[illegible]	10,108,[illegible]
	Decrease	386,510	Decrease	608,209

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to distant Banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

BANKS	EXCHANGE.		DUE DIST. BANKS.	
	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	516,927	131,066	71,173
Canal Bank	397,393	328,698	109,764	147,298
Louisiana	417,174	417,708	307,531	203,361
Louisiana State	398,670	358,466	217,712	134,9[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	....	....	30,679	65,487
Bk. New-Orleans	146,394	181,472	88,332	52,969
Southern Bank	31[illegible]	306,346		....
Union Bank	23[illegible],066	256,039	71,352	41,882
Total	2,403,014	2,364,865	956,456	717,134
	Increase	138,150	Increase	239,322

In the street matters continue very quiet and depressed. Money, of course, is in urgent request, but the banks renew freely all paper with good collaterals, and discount for parties where it is known that the proceeds go into bank. If, therefore, paper is thrown out, those interested should apply in person and state their wants. This, we understand, is all the relief which the community have to expect for the present. The subject of granting facilities for the movement of produce has been warmly discussed in the bank parlors, but without any result. From present appearances there will be no concert of action in the premises.

We have no quotations to-day either for Money or Exchange. The former commands almost anything, and the latter is unsalable. A small amount of private Sight was taken at 1½ ℘ cent. premium, and a few very good Francs at 5f.73¾. Sterling has been sold as low down as 90.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

From the Providence Journal.

	Oct. 5, 1857.	Oct. 12, 1857.
Capital stock	$14,508,000 00	$14,508,000 00
Bills in circulation	2,085,713 75	2,052,612 25
Deposits	2,255,756 24	2,052,751 74
Debts due other banks	1,339,218 01	1,226,360 42
Loans	18,341,361 61	18,343,926 48
Specie	268,744 10	292,321 21
Bills of other banks	1,052,053 46	718,493 87
Deposits in other banks	887,165 67	874,609 81

This shows an increase of $2,564 87 in loans, $23,577 11 in specie, and a decrease of $33,101 50 in circulation, $203,004 50 in deposits, $112,857 59 in debts to other banks, $333,559 59 in bills of other banks, and $12,555 86 in deposits in other banks.

The following are the statements for the last three weeks:

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due other Banks.
Sept. 28	14,508,000	1,959,385	1,925,142	1,194,957
Oct. 5	14,508,000	2,085,713	2,255,756	1,339,218
Oct. 12	14,508,000	2,052,612	2,052,751	1,226,360

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Deposits in other Banks.
Sept. 28	18,480,161	241,905	831,090	637,419
Oct. 5	18,341,361	268,744	1,052,053	887,167
Oct. 12	18,343,926	292,321	718,493	874,609

This is a strong statement, and shows that our banks, while sustaining the merchants, are maintaining themselves in an excellent condition. They have rendered great service to the community by the wisdom and prudence and liberality with which they have been managed. They have stood by the merchants, have aided each other when aid was needed, and have kept up large commission houses abroad, who had given their acceptances to Providence houses, and who had been denied at home the assistance to which they were entitled from their own banks.

The feeling yesterday was one of continued cheerfulness and relief. Everybody felt that a remedy, imperatively demanded, and too long delayed, has at length been adopted. The great pressure for money here has been caused by the necessity of extending relief to parties in specie-paying points. This embarrassment, it is supposed, we shall now be relieved from.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales 2,000 bbls., at $4 62@$4 87 for superfine Ohio and Indiana; $5@$5 25 for extra do. and Iowa. WHEAT active and steady. Sales 55,000 bushels, at 82c. for Chicago Spring; 93c.@95c. for red Indiana; $1@$1 04 for white do., and $1 06@$1 08 for white Canada. CORN firm. Sales 5,000 bushels, at 56c., closing with no sellers under 60c. OATS dull and nominal, at 34c.@35c. WHISKY firm. Sales 200 bbls., at 20c.@21c. ℘ gallon. FREIGHTS firm. 17c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 61,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 22,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—10,400 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Oats. The wind is favorable, and a large fleet came in to-night, and there will be more by Monday, mostly with WHEAT—probably 300,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR, quiet. WHEAT advanced; sales 9,000 bush. Chicago Spring extra at 95c. CORN inactive; forwarders are a little firmer in their views, but the rates of freight are without material change. *Lake Imports to-day*—4,000 bush. Wheat; 32,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat; 9,000 bush. Corn.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The *Journal* reports that there have been no sales of printing cloths for the week. COTTON—There is no defined market. Sales for the week light. The only one heard of was at 4c. under the highest price. WOOL—The light sales continue, and we have only sales of 13,300 lbs. fleece to report at 35c.@50c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo to-day*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 82,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 16.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 2,500 bales at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for middling; sales of the week, 15,000; receipts of the week, 3,700; decreased receipts at this port, as compared with last year, 60,000 bales; do. at Southern ports, 181,000 bales; stock at this port, 113,500. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.; to Havre, 1c.; Sterling exchange flat. FLOUR dull and nominal. Red WHEAT, $1 05. CORN, 72c.@75c. PROVISIONS dull. Rio COFFEE—Sales of the week, 800 bags. Stock in port, 128,500 bags. Receipts of the week, 8,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 17.

COTTON has advanced. Sales to-day 5,000 bales, at 9½c.@10c. for Middling. The market closed buoyant, holders demanding a still further advance. *Receipts to-day*—1,400 bales. FLOUR very dull, at $5; do. WHISKY, 18c.; FREIGHTS more active, but rates unchanged. To Antwerp, 1¼c. More doing in Exchange; New-York, ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 81½; Reading Railroad, 16¾ bid; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35.